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Strauss Says U.S. May Drop Bid on UN Resolution

By Bernard Gwertzman

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Robert Strauss, President Carter's Middle East envoy, said today that because of the lack of support he found in Israel and Egypt, the United States would give serious consideration to dropping its proposal to sponsor a moderate Security Council resolution on Palestinian rights.

Winding up a three-day mission to Egypt and Israel, Mr. Strauss refrained from saying publicly that he would urge Mr. Carter to cancel the Palestinian initiative, but privately his aides predicted that the crisis in U.S. relations with Israel.

After a two-hour meeting with Mr. Strauss this afternoon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel said that he was confident that the "difficulty" over the U.S. resolution "will soon be removed as a result of the considering of the problem by our American friends."

The proposal for a U.S. initiative was unveiled by Mr. Strauss on Friday, was quickly rejected by Israel at that time, and then reportedly found little favor when Mr. Strauss discussed it with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt last night.

(Israel Radio reported that Mr. Strauss would invite Mr. Begin to a summit meeting with Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat, the Associated Press said. Government sources said that such a meeting had been discussed, but at the end of the day there was no official word on a summit.)

(In Washington, Tom Reston, the State Department spokesman, said of the report of a possible summit, "I have no information to confirm that.")

Mr. Sadat, according to a U.S. official, said the idea for a U.S.-sponsored Security Council resolution was "stupid" and would only

distract attention from the current negotiations between Egypt and Israel on Palestinian autonomy.

An additional complication was Mr. Strauss' own apparent lack of enthusiasm for the plan. Mr. Strauss' aides wanted reporters to know that he had opposed the proposal within the Carter administration. But Mr. Strauss was overruled, they said, by President Carter, who took the advice of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser.

The original idea for Mr. Strauss' trip was to reassure Israel of strong U.S. ties and support in an effort to ease recent tensions. But Mr. Strauss was given written instructions upon his departure from Washington last Thursday to sound out Israeli and Egyptian officials on the proposed resolution.

Mr. Strauss said on his arrival in Israel that the United States would probably introduce such a resolution to head off having to veto a resolution sponsored by Arab states that would go further toward accepting the demands of the Palestine Liberation Organization than the United States is willing to go.

But tonight, Mr. Strauss' withdrawal of his way to suggest the likelihood that the proposal might not survive upon review in Washington.

Before Mr. Strauss' meeting with Mr. Begin, the Israeli Cabinet formally opposed the idea of a new Security Council resolution to supersede Resolution 242 of 1967, which until now has been the basic document for Middle East diplomacy.

A statement said that the Cabinet noted that Israeli officials had told Mr. Strauss that Israel "unreservedly rejects" the U.S. proposal. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Says It Was His Idea

Young Tells Story Behind Resignation

By Nicholas M. Horrock

NEW YORK (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, says that by July 30, four days after his meeting with a Palestinian Liberation Organization representative, the State Department had learned of the meeting and a virtually verbatim account of the conversation was circulating at the highest levels of the department.

Mr. Young made the statement in an interview Friday night in which he sharply rejected the notion that he was forced to resign his post last week because he had lied to his superiors at the State Department.

Mr. Young said his decision to resign was not made in response to pressure from President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Jewish groups or other elements, but only after his own conclusion that the uproar over his meeting with the PLO official had seriously distracted the national attention from peace in the Middle East to a side issue. He said that at no time in his decision-making had he been told that Mr. Vance had threatened to quit if he did not resign and that he doubted any such ultimatum was ever formulated.

Mr. Young said that, although he had not sought authorization for his meeting July 26 with the Palestinian representative, Zehdi Labib Terzi, or reported its results to the State Department, "they knew about it."

In the Pipeline

"There was a report circulating as of July 30," he said. "It was in the pipeline. I read it and it was very accurate."

Mr. Young declined to say whether he thought his meeting at a Manhattan town house here with Mr. Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations, had been begged by U.S. agents, but he said the report he had read was very detailed and had many of the quotations verbatim. Mr. Young would not comment on the source of the information, but the details mentioned suggested that it had come from U.S. intelligence. He said he was not after he resigned.

"I know how the world operates," he said. "I know there are no secrets here. I knew we were being watched by the FBI from 1961 until 1970. In that period Mr. Young was a leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference."

The report, he contended, and a conversation he had on Aug. 11 with William Moyers, assistant secretary of state for international or-

ganization affairs, made available to State Department officials at the time, said that it became a public issue.

Asked if the department had a report from intelligence sources on Mr. Young's meeting with Mr. Terzi, Tom Reston, a spokesman for the department, said yesterday that the department did not comment on intelligence activities and that he could "neither confirm nor deny the existence of such a report." He

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Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov (left) and Valery Ryumin after they landed in Soviet Central Asia yesterday. They orbited Earth for a record 175 days 36 minutes aboard the Salyut-6 spacecraft.

Salyut Cosmonauts Land

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (AP) — Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin safely ended history's longest spaceflight today, landing in Soviet Central Asia after orbiting the globe for a record 175 days 36 minutes. Tass reported.

They traveled 72,240,000 miles, the equivalent of a round trip to Mars when it is closest to Earth. Air Force Lt. Col. Lyakhov, 38, and Mr. Ryumin, 40, a civil engineer, were launched into space on Feb. 25 aboard Soyuz-32.

The cosmonauts descended from the Salyut-6 space laboratory in a Soyuz-33 capsule and touched down 1,600 miles southeast of Moscow in mid-afternoon. Tass reported 90 minutes after the landing.

They broke the endurance record of fellow cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Alexander Ivanchenkov on July 15, surpassing the mark of 139 days 14 hours 48 minutes. Mr. Kovalenok and Mr. Ivanchenkov set the previous mark Nov. 2,

1978, in the same Salyut space station.

Shortly after their return from nearly six months in space, Col. Lyakhov and Mr. Ryumin were awarded the highest Soviet medal, Heroes of the Soviet Union. Tass said.

Preliminary medical examination found the cosmonauts in good health, and Tass said that they had "withstood the long orbital flight well."

Scientists at the Soviet space center in Baykonur, 1,400 miles southeast of Moscow, said that they sighted the Salyut-34 re-entry vehicle shortly after 3 p.m. Moscow time. The craft landed about 210 miles southeast of Baykonur.

The touchdown had been expected since yesterday, when Tass — for the first time — reported the planned conclusion of a spaceflight in advance. In reporting the landing, Tass omitted only one event of the flight. It did not mention the malfunction on April 12 of rockets aboard the Soyuz-33 spacecraft, piloted by Soviet cosmonaut Nikolai Rukavishnikov and Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, that prevented a linkup with Salyut-6. The Soyuz-33 was forced back to Earth in a dangerous nighttime landing.

Soviet space officials launched in June the unmanned Soyuz-34 to test new rockets designed to prevent further docking failures.

Growing Homesick

Tass said repeatedly during the mission that the men were healthy and boasted on July 13 that Mr. Ryumin had gained a pound and a half. Pravda reported Wednesday that, despite their good health, they were growing increasingly homesick and were discussing home and family more and more in conversation.

The cosmonauts, interviewed shortly after landing, said that they were feeling the effects of gravity but not too severely. Mr. Kovalenok and Mr. Ivanchenkov reported trouble performing such normal activities as walking upright after returning from their flight. At that time, Soviet doctors said that

the most difficult period of readjustment to gravity occurred 10 to 15 days after return.

Soviet cosmonauts have held the space endurance mark since March 4, 1978, when Lt. Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko broke an 84-day record set four years before by U.S. astronauts Gerald Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue aboard Skylab.

Salyut-6, launched 23 months ago, has been manned a total of 441 days and has been visited by seven crews and seven Progress spacecraft carrying supplies and scientific equipment.

China Executes Man After Televised Trial

PEKING, Aug. 19 (AP) — Breaking precedent, the Chinese news agency reported the execution yesterday of a convicted rapist-murderer. He was 43-year-old Li Bending, convicted in the nation's first televised criminal trial.

Li, a driver for the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, was executed by firing squad here after a court rejected his appeal two days ago, the agency said. He was found guilty at the televised trial on Feb. 19 of having killed a 26-year-old woman last Nov. 10 after raping her in his car. He was arrested on Feb. 10.

Guerrillas Claim Provincial Victories As Afghan Aircraft Bomb Kabul Area

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Soviet-made aircraft bombed and strafed villages west of Kabul, and Moslem rebels established an Islamic government in part of Pakia province, rebel reports reaching Pakistan said yesterday.

The reports said that scores of civilians, including several women and children, were killed in the air strikes in Bamian province where rebel forces blocked roads to Kabul and were preparing for an imminent assault on the provincial capital of Bamian.

Although the military efforts of the Moslems have lacked coordination, the reports from Bamian indicated that a three-way march on Kabul was being undertaken.

A rebel faction claimed victory over government troops in two battles in Kandahar province in the province of Kunduz, and said that it would be "completely liberated soon."

The rate of violent crime has remained fairly consistent except for a period in 1968. "For about a year everyone apparently held back out of fear of the dictatorship, but by 1969 the rate of convictions had gone back to normal levels," said Dr. C.D. Spinellis, a lecturer on criminology at the University of Athens law school.

She and Prof. Androulakis concurred in attributing the low rate to strong family and community pressures. "Greece remains a traditional society, where family and community ties are still very strong," Dr. Spinellis said. "There is little anonymity here. When you know your neighbor you don't harm him, because you need him. Studies in criminology show that informal controls, such as the family and the community, are the most effective controls."

Alexander Lykourazos, a criminal lawyer, recalled that almost every one of his clients who was involved in a felony was more concerned about his family's reaction to his crime than about the judge's reaction. "The usual family response," he said, "is, 'How could you bring such shame on the family?'" A response like that from people you care about is the most effective deterrent there is.

Crime statistics bear out this thesis.

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Takes Over Ar. Khomeini Se. To Quell Kur.

From Agency Dispatches
TEHRAN, Aug. 19 — Iranian government forces converged on the Kurdistan capital of Sanandaj today after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered a general mobilization to crush what he called a Kurdish rebellion there.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in face of rising opposition from Kurd autonomists, yesterday declared himself commander-in-chief of Iran's armed forces.

The 79-year-old unofficial head of state said in a message over state radio that the arsenal of the 28th infantry division was about to fall into the hands of autonomy-seeking Kurds who had surrounded the Sanandaj garrison.

He demanded that troops be flown to Sanandaj, 318 miles southwest of Tehran, and to other parts of Kurdistan immediately to relieve the division.

Attack Denied

But the governor-general of Kurdistan strongly denied that the Sanandaj garrison was surrounded and he said there had only been one minor incident in Sanandaj today when some of the townspeople disarmed a truckload of revolutionary guards.

Mohammad Rashidshakiba said in a telephone call from Sanandaj: "I don't know who told Ayatollah Khomeini this. It is a total lie. There is no unrest here."

"Both the town and the barracks are peaceful and the local commander has not asked for any reinforcements," he said.

Ayatollah Khomeini, in de facto position as Iran's head of state reinforced by Moslem mass rallies in Tehran and several provinces, also banned all Kurdish political organizations, including the Kurdish Democratic Party, which he blamed for violence in the Kurdish city of Paveh.

'Dictatorship'

Ayatollah Khomeini's order also stripped the party's leader, Abdol Rahman Qassemi, of his membership of the Constitutional Assembly, which opened its deliberations on Iran's new Islamic constitution today. Mr. Qassemi earlier had announced a boycott of the



assembly, dominated by clergymen loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini. In a statement issued in the Kurdish town of Mahabad today Mr. Qassemi said that Ayatollah Khomeini had started an inquisition and was gradually restoring Iran to a "religious dictatorship of the Middle Ages."

The Kurdish society in Tehran said thousands of townspeople had begun a peaceful sit-in in front of the Sanandaj barracks after Ayatollah Khomeini's mobilization order. A spokesman for the society said the people of Sanandaj wanted to prevent the army from taking any arms out of the garrison.

The Iranian state radio said that Kurdish guerrillas seized an unspecified number of women hostages from a mosque and besieged the local military garrison in Sanandaj today.

The Kurdish attack in Sanandaj followed by a few hours the execution of 11 Kurds arrested in the capture yesterday of the Iraqi from-

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He said his g. lenient toward government pol. groups indulged i. ties — sometimes writings and some. action.

He said he had thou. ical leaders were "at least not Moslem. But we fou they are foreign agents. Ag. America or others."

The official Pars news ag. said a number of unidentified counterrevolutionaries, who wen. said to be leftists and members of the Kurdish party, had attacked a column of two tanks and three armed personnel carriers in Sanandaj and captured rocket-launchers, mortars, artillery and anti-tank weapons.

The ayatollah, who in a series of fiery speeches since last Friday had demanded vigorous action to crush his opponents, today gave the armed forces 30 minutes in which to mobilize and ordered them to put down the insurgents violently.

The radio said Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali, who as a former head of Iran's revolutionary tribunals claims to have sentenced hundreds to death since the February revolution, had been ordered to Kermanshah by Ayatollah Khomeini to deal with counterrevolutionary cases.

Seizure Reported Of Equatorial Guinea Ex-Ruler

MADRID, Aug. 19 (AP) — The former dictator of Equatorial Guinea, Francisco Macias Nguema, was captured yesterday, the Spanish news agency EFE has reported.

The agency said that a communiqué from Malabo, the capital of the former Spanish colony, said that Mr. Macias was alone and without weapons when captured. It did not say where the former dictator had been captured.

The communiqué also said that Mr. Macias, who was ousted by his defense vice minister, Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema Mba Nzo, in a coup early this month, will be tried by a military and popular court.

done, in practice if not in theory, as governments attempt to balance the conflicting demands of a public backlash against rising crime and prison systems bloated by increasing numbers of inmates.

In the United States, there were more than 300,000 inmates in state and federal prisons at the beginning of this year. Congressional hearings have repeatedly heard charges of overcrowding, poor housing, long trial delays and widespread corruption among guards. But state legislatures, responding to public pressure, are concentrating on building more prisons rather than substantially reducing the number of inmates.

In Britain, a Criminal Law Act passed two years ago provides for a two-tiered prison sentence. A convicted person serves a short time in jail, followed by a longer period of suspended sentence. In theory, a brief stay in prison is supposed to be enough of a deterrent to keep a convict from repeating a crime. The legislation was mainly motivated by prison

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Liberal Swedish Prison System Under Fire

By Jonathan Kandell

TILLBERGA, Sweden, Aug. 19 (IHT) — Stefan Borg drives a truck set here amid the birch and pine forests, green-gold wheat fields and clear blue lakes 75 miles west of Stockholm.

In the afternoon when his job is done, he practices his putting at a nearby golf course, plays tennis or indulges in his hobby, furniture making. Then, as the 10 p.m. summer skies darken, he slips into his house and is locked up for the night by a security guard.

Besides being a factory, Tillberga is a prison, and Borg is a convict, a four-time loser, nearing the end of a three-year sentence for narcotics dealing. "It won't happen again — I've got my kids to think of and there's a pretty good job waiting for me when I get out," said Borg, whose optimism is not necessarily shared by prison officials.

Sweden has among the most progressive and humane of prison systems. The government has tried to keep prison populations low, to make out short sentences.

High Rate of Recidivism Arouses Opponents of Permissiveness

to provide a vast array of services and support facilities for inmates, and to experiment with minimal-security detention centers.

Despite these efforts, the Swedish prison system has failed to make significant gains in the rehabilitation of criminals, particularly among those with previous convictions, whose rate of recidivism is more than 65 percent — as high as any place in the world.

Innovations Urged

Within Sweden, the high rate of recidivism has touched off a debate between those who advocate that rehabilitation efforts should be abandoned and those who argue that even greater innovations should be carried out, perhaps abolishing imprisonment except for a few hundred violent criminals.

"Our philosophy of rehabilitation has been shipwrecked," said

Holger Romander, formerly the country's chief prosecutor and now the national police director. "Criminality will not be cured through prison rehabilitation."

Among foreign criminologists, who have looked to Sweden as a greenhouse for prison reform, the failure here of rehabilitation attempts has cast a pall over their own efforts for more progressive criminal legislation at home.

"It is disheartening," said a visiting West European prison expert. "In my country, we are still in the Middle Ages compared to the Swedish approach to criminals. Even in the best of times, it is difficult to commit the government to more and for prisoners. Now, there is a growing cry for law and order, and we cannot even point to the Swedes to support our case for a more liberal approach."

In most of the developed Western world, criminal rehabilitation efforts have been aban-

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ermine the number
as who died between
ary this year, when a
vasion toppled the
ime. But all evidence
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se were massive as Pol
ap tried to impose an
lutionary system on Cam-

ol, previously known as
Sar, joined leftist groups in
France after studying in France
1950s and a decade later fled
e countryside to join the guer-
resistance which later became
wn as the Khmer Rouge.
He became secretary-general of
e Communist Party of Cambodia
and Western intelligence sources
ay he pursued ruthless internal
purges even before the Khmer
Rouge defeated a U.S.-backed gov-
ernment in Phnom Penh April 17,
1975.

eng Sary, also a former student
in France, taught high school in
Phnom Penh until Cambodia
Prince Norodom Sihanouk
moved against him and he fled into
the jungles in 1963.
After the 1975 victory, Sary
emerged as the official spokesman
for Cambodia and traveled widely
abroad. After the fall of Phnom
Penh last Jan. 7, the Thais brought
him out of the country by helicop-
ter and he traveled on to China. He
is since believed to have returned to
Cambodia.

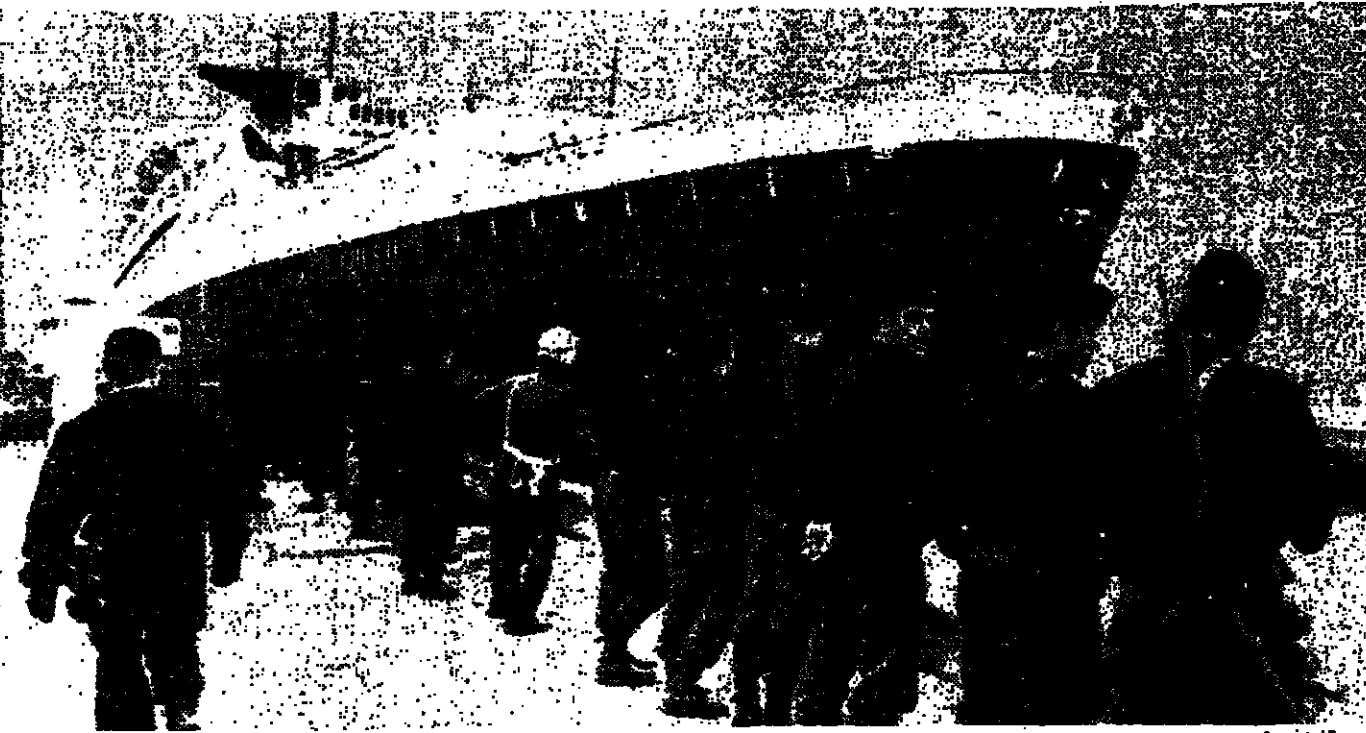
Refugees' Total Drops 11.4% in Malaysia Camps

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 19 (AP) — The number of
Vietnamese in Malaysian refugee
camps now is 58,940, 11.4 percent
fewer than the 66,543 at the end of
July, Ruby Lee, the Malaysian Red
Cross Society secretary-general,
said yesterday. The peak was
76,500 in mid-June.

Mrs. Lee said that the decline in
the number resulted from faster de-
partures of boat people than previ-
ously to the United States, Australia,
France, Canada, West Germany,
Japan and other countries.

She said that the largest concentra-
tion of Vietnamese refugees still
was on the island of Bidong, where
there are 31,900 refugees, com-
pared with 44,000 in mid-June.

There also are large numbers of
Vietnamese refugees on Terengganu
and at Kuantan. There are 7,000
Vietnamese at the three final transit
centers in Kuala Lumpur.



Riot police watch as the Norway, formerly the luxury liner France, moves slowly out of the harbor at Le Havre Saturday.

Former 'France' Leaves Home Amid Controversy

LE HAVRE, France, Aug. 19 (JHT) — The former luxury liner
France, one of this country's pre-
stigious symbols for more than a decade
after Mrs. Charles de Gaulle
christened it in 1962, left controver-
sy in its majestic wake when it
inched out of the harbor here yester-
day.

Tugs pulled and pushed the
world's largest passenger liner out of
Le Havre because a West Ger-
man shipyard heavily underbid
yards here for the work — estimat-
ed at 1 million man-hours — to
convert it for mass cruises in the
Caribbean.

Official figures have not been
announced, but Hapag-Lloyd of
Bremerhaven is reported to have
proposed to do the conversion and
facilitating job for about \$40 million
and in considerably less time than a
consortium of Le Havre firms,
whose bid is reported to have been
as much as 80 percent higher.

Costly modernization at Hapag-
Lloyd helps explain the lower bid,
but takes little of the bitterness out
of the pill for depressed Le Havre.
"It's a scandal," said Robert
Colombet, 42, a longtime France
crewman and one of the workers
who occupied a swing bridge over a
lock on the ship's route out of har-
bor. The workers were chased away
by police on Thursday. "The ship
has been here for five years and this
is its home. There are 18,000 unem-
ployed in Le Havre," he said.

Bad weather and a sympathy
strike by tugboat crews further de-
layed the 1,033-foot liner's depar-
ture. When the event finally came,
while hundreds of Le Havre resi-
dents and vacationers watched
from behind a quayside cordon of
police, the Norway — as the France

has been renamed — sounded its
horn three times in a farewell
salute. Tradition requires that
boats in harbor return the salute,
but there was no response here.

A striking tugboat skipper said

later, "The cops have gone and
you'll go too. We remain, and the
problems remain the same."

The France plied the North At-
lantic in luxury until the cost reali-
ties of the air era forced its French

owners to put it in mothballs in
1974. A Saudi entrepreneur, Ak-
kram Ojeh, bought the white ele-
phant in 1977. Two months ago he
passed it on — reportedly at a hefty
loss — to Knut Kloster, a Norwe-
gian looking for a big ship to help
absorb rising demand for his Carib-
bean cruises.

Mr. Kloster has said he would
have commissioned the refitting in
Le Havre if the bid had been more
competitive. He had the new name
Norway, painted on, but refrained
from hoisting Norwegian colors un-
til the liner was out of harbor on its
three-day tow to West Germany.
He also said, "You can't be senti-
mental in business."

The Norway should make its
first voyage in June, probably be-
tween Miami and the Bahamas.
Mr. Kloster said. He supposed that
his home port would be Miami or
Port Everglades, Fla.

The "now it's leaving, now it
isn't" story of the ship's final days
at Le Havre's Quai de l'Oubli
(Dock of Forgetting) was leading
news on French radio and televi-
sion for a week. A ranking Commu-
nist Party official, Roland Leroy,
told a rally here yesterday, as the
Norway moved out of port, that its
"pirates" were French politicians
and bosses. Government representa-
tives, who concede that the
France bid was uncompetitive,
have been keeping a low profile.

10 Dead or Lost In Korea Storm

SEOUL, Aug. 19 (AP) — A
typhoon, designated Irving, left 10
persons dead or missing and about
\$20 million in damage before it was
downgraded to a tropical storm
over central Korea, the National
Disaster Relief Committee reported
yesterday.

The typhoon, with winds of more
than 100 kilometers an hour, hit the
southern island of Cheju early Fri-
day and continued northward.
Thousands of vacationers were
stranded on the island as all air
and sea transportation was put out
of service for the day.

Up to 25 centimeters of rain pel-
ted the southern coast, while high
tides damaged port facilities and
farmland, according to the relief
committee.

China Family's Extra Work Provokes Political Debate

PEKING (NYT) — The revised
"60 points," or policies for rural
communes, encourage peasants and
their families to profit from their
private plots, to develop side in-
comes by catching fish, raising
ducks, and similar activities, and to
sell this private output at rural fairs
or markets.

But what about the case of Fan
Zaigen and his nine-member family
in rural Shanghai province? Ac-
cording to newspaper reports, his
private industry is being debated
by rural officials and production
teams throughout the province.

In the year that ended in Febru-
ary, most of which had passed be-
fore the new policies were formally
agreed upon and announced by
China's leaders, Mr. Fan and his
family earned 1,872 yuan, or a little
more than \$1,200, doing communal
work for their production team.
But they earned a 5,900 yuan, or
more than \$3,800, from their pri-
vate plot and subsidiary industries,
mainly fishing.

They did it by working 16 hours
a day — with the production team
for the time required, and then by
themselves in private endeavors.
They caught fish in nearby rivers,
raised 50 ducks and sold their eggs,
bred female sheep to produce
lambs, which they sold, raised and
sold eight pigs, and sold the
manure from the animals to the
production team.

Is the Fan family practicing capi-
talism or socialism? According to
news accounts of the debate, peo-
ple are divided. Some argue that
since the Fans did not steal or lift
others to do their work, they should
be praised and rewarded for their
extra effort. Others hold that Mr.
Fan and his family embarked on
the road to individual wealth as op-
posed to collective wealth, and that
this is not the socialism basic to
Communist ideals. They hold that
if families like the Fans are not
restrained, a serious gap will devel-
op between rich and poor, and this
will cause unrest.

Still others favor the interpreta-

For Tolerance, Good Faith

Political Scientists Laud Soviet Conference Hosts

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (NYT) —
The Western organizers of a confer-
ence of 1,600 political scientists
from East and West praised their
Soviet hosts yesterday for good
faith and tolerance in permitting a
week of lively and open debate on
subjects that are normally taboo in
the Soviet Union or discussed only
as propaganda.

But some Western scholars at the
conference, which ended yesterday,
said they were angry at their own
colleagues for giving in to Soviet
pressure to bar from the conference
Prof. Aleksandr Lerner, a Jewish
cyberneticist and dissident.

Karl Deutsch of Harvard, the
outgoing president of the Interna-
tional Political Science Association,
said the group's Moscow congress
was a critical stage in East-West
dialogue. He said the Russians "di-
ligently organized and loyally car-
ried out all agreements so that this
conference could take place."

Despite strict security controls,
the Soviet police did not prevent
scores of Western scholars — in-
cluding some of the 30 who were
allowed to come from Israel — from
meeting with dissident schol-
ars, among them physicist Andrei
Sakharov and Prof. Lerner, who
has been trying to emigrate to Is-
rael for more than six years.

Such visits took place every night
last week. Even during the day, in
the official sessions, there were
moments that had no precedent
here.

A packed seminar Thursday
afternoon, for instance, heard Har-
vard law professor, Harold Ber-
man, argue with Soviet specialist
Samuel Ziva about the definition
and quality of human rights in the
Soviet Union and the United
States. At the end of the afternoon,
Mr. Berman noted the friendly
tone that prevailed in the discus-
sion, which also included other
scholars from the United States
and Switzerland.

Dozens of conference papers
were presented on subjects ranging
from the complexities of arms con-
trol to sex roles in society. Soviet
scholars, who do not recognize the

discipline of political science as
such, were eager for exposure to
such Western methodology as "con-
tent analysis."

About 30 scholars attended
Friday's seminar on "logic, dialect-
ics, and politics," presented by
Hayward-Alter of the Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology as
part of a discussion on quantitative
and mathematical approaches to
politics.

Prof. Alter had created the con-
troversy surrounding Prof. Lerner
by inviting him, in a letter last
June, to be one of the post-discus-
sion commentators. But the Soviet
organizing committee refused to ac-
credit Prof. Lerner because he was
not a member of the Soviet Politi-
cal Science Association and be-
cause he had missed the deadline.

Behind-the-scenes battles over
that refusal began in executive ses-
sion of the Council of the Interna-
tional Political Science Association
last Sunday, before the conference
opened. Prof. Deutsch is said to
have argued against expediting
the conference because of the
Lerner case.

"Unthinkable"

He suggested that someone read
Prof. Lerner's paper in absentia,
inviting a dissident to an interna-
tional conference in Moscow, he
was like asking for a ham sandwich
in the orthodox quarter of Is-
rael. "It is an open letter," Prof.
Lerner rejected such a compromise
as "an act of unprecedented dis-
crimination, in that it makes me
kind of 'untouchable'."

On Tuesday, 20 scholars from
Western countries signed a petition
urging a reversal of the Lerner
exclusion. Wednesday morning
there was a closed-door council de-
bate over the Lerner issue. But
again the majority decided not to
press, in view of the Russian
advantage.

Prof. Lerner was asked by a
participant when Prof. Lerner was
not there. Tense and angry, he
insisted that the discussion should be
confined to the scientific subject in
hand. The effect of all this ferment
on the Soviet hosts was hard to
determine immediately.

But an Israeli delegate, Prof.
Asher Arian of Tel Aviv Universi-
ty, said both the Russians and Prof.
Deutsch had been "perfect" in
straightening out a visa problem
that might have kept the Israeli
from joining the others in posi-
tive sessions of the Soviet Union.
Their visas were extended after
Prof. Deutsch intervened.

The Soviet Union has had no re-
lations with Israel since the 1967
Arab-Israeli war.

Mideast Bid Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)
sk which, the statement said, con-
tradicts U.S. positions.
The United States insists that the
proposed resolution does not con-
tradict prior commitments, but
builds upon them.

If Mr. Sadat had backed the
plan, the chances of the U.S. pro-
ceeding in the face of Israeli op-
position would probably be higher. But
Mr. Sadat, who has been engaged in
sharp polemics with the other
Arab states over their rejection of
the Camp David agreements, has
ridiculed Arab efforts at the Secu-
rity Council as not producing any-
thing comparable to what he has
gained for the Palestinians at Camp
David.

Thus, when Mr. Strauss raised
the question of a U.S. resolution
with Mr. Sadat, the Egyptian leader
was reportedly shocked at the U.S.
attitude, which he feared might in-
terfere with the carrying out of the
Camp David agreements.

Mr. Begin was reportedly
pleased to learn that Mr. Sadat
shared, for different reasons, his
own low opinion of the U.S. plan.

Palestinians Captured

TEL AVIV, Aug. 19 (UPI) — An
Israeli naval patrol captured three
seasoned Palestinian commandos
and apparently killed another after
intercepting their boat off Israel's
northern coastline, the military
command said.

The Israelis command said that
the guerrillas were "on their way to
carry out a terrorist act in Israel."

It said the clash occurred near
Naqura, on the Lebanese-Israeli
frontier. According to the
announcement, one of the four
guerrillas fell overboard and is pre-
sumed dead. The other men were
captured and were being interro-
gated.

56 Arrested in Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Egy-
ptian authorities have arrested 56
persons accused of engaging in
anti-state activity through an un-
derground Communist organiza-
tion, Prosecutor General Salah al-
Rashedy announced yesterday.

He said that some of the de-
tained had been "in contact with
foreign quarters," which he did not
name. "The aim was to foment un-
rest and cast doubt on the system
of government," he said.

The prosecutor general said the
group "engaged in hostile, orga-
nized activity within the framework
of the clandestine Egyptian Com-
munist Party." He said that the de-
tained were being investigated in-
cluding a former member of Parliament,
a lawyer, four journalists and some
students and workers.

Rivals Say Victory Was Unconstitutional

Designation of Nigerian Head Disputed

LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 19 (AP) —
A constitutional row has blown
up here over the designation of
Alhaji Shehu Shagari, head of the
National Party of Nigeria, as the
nation's first civilian president in
13 years.

Three of the four other parties
who fielded candidates in the presi-
dential election Aug. 11 say Mr.
Shagari failed to fulfill all the con-
ditions for election laid down by
the law.

Sam Ikoua of the People's
Redemption Party, whose presiden-
tial candidate was Malam Aminu
Kano, Friday described the ruling

by the Federal Electoral Com-
mission, that Mr. Shagari had won "a
murder of democracy."

Paul Umoogo, national secretary
of the Nigerian People's Party,
whose candidate was Nnamdi Azi-
kiwe, said in a statement that his
party reserved the right to take any
constitutional steps it considered
right "to protect the integrity of the
nation and democracy."

The other party that denies Mr.
Shagari won is the Great Nigerian
People's Party, which ran Alhaji
Wazir Ibrahim for president.

Chief Obafemi Awolowo, candi-
date of the Unity Party of Nigeria,

so far has remained silent on the
issue. Chief Awolowo, Mr.
Shagari's closest rival in the voting,
would have faced him in an elector-
al college runoff vote next week
had it not been for the commis-
sion's decision.

On Thursday, Chief Michael
Ani, chairman of the Federal Elec-
toral Commission, which has been
overseeing the election, said in a ra-
dio announcement here that Mr.
Shagari had satisfied the provisions
of the last year's electoral decree
and, accordingly, had been de-
clared president.

Chief Ani said Mr. Shagari
polled a total of 5,688,887 votes
and Chief Awolowo, 4,916,651.

But the dispute turns on a stipu-
lation in the decree that the win-
ning candidate must win not only
the most votes overall but also 25
percent of the votes cast in at least
two-thirds of the 19 states that
make up the Nigerian federation.

Mr. Shagari's opponents say two-
thirds of 19 can only mean 13 and
that on this basis he had failed to
fulfill the 25-percent poll condition.

However, Mr. Shagari's aides ar-
gued that two-thirds of 19 meant 12
and that on this reckoning only 25
percent of two-thirds of the vote, or
16.6 percent, was required in the
13th state.

Mr. Ani accepted this interpreta-
tion and legal experts say the
commission's ruling cannot be
challenged in the courts.

Elections already have been held
for a parliament and governors of
the 19 states. Democratic rule for-
mally starts on Oct. 1.

Eight Robbers Executed

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP) —
Eight condemned robbers were
publicly executed in Lagos yester-
day. Lagos Radio said in a broad-
cast monitored here. The execu-
tions brought to 17 the number of
"armed bandits" put to death in
the last four months, the broadcast
said.

Tanzania Introduces

Gasoline Rationing

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Tanzania intro-
duced gasoline rationing yesterday,
under which cars used to transport
one person will be allotted 15 gal-
lons of gasoline a week. Only taxis
and bus gasoline between 9 p.m.
Thursday and 6 a.m. Monday, and
gas stations must close daily at 9
p.m.

Since 1974, driving has been
banned from Sunday afternoon un-
til Monday morning. The retail
price of premium gasoline was
raised recently to \$3 per gallon.

A.M. P.M.

The right time can cut the cost of your call back home.

LOWER RATE PERIODS		
	Any Evening	Any Day
Belgium	YES	YES
England	YES	YES
France	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES
Italy	YES	YES
Japan	YES	YES
Spain	YES	YES
Switzerland	YES	YES

Sometimes it's night.
Sometimes it's all day Sunday. Lower
rate periods differ everywhere you
go. So check the time rates before
you make that call back home. And
even if you call late at night,
remember it's five or more hours
earlier there, depending on where
you call. So pick an inexpensive

time. Then get on the phone and tell them about the time of your life
A.M. P.M. The cost of the call can be as different as night and day.

 Bell System

هكذا من الاجل

Dealing With the PLO

A sour, rolling crisis has overtaken relations between the United States and Israel. It arises chiefly from the confusions of U.S. diplomacy and, unless checked, it will almost surely destroy the mutual confidence that is the only feasible basis for further progress toward peace in the Middle East.

Here is the background of the crisis. At different times and for practical reasons then considered good and necessary, the United States promised Israel not to tamper with the delicate political equation embodied in United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338, not to recognize or negotiate with the PLO until it had recognized Israel's right to exist and accepted 242 and 338, and to pursue Palestinian autonomy according to the Camp David accords.

The United States now finds these various obligations restrictive and inconvenient: it wishes to alter 242, deal with the PLO, and loosen up Camp David. It wants to do these things for reasons now considered good and necessary: to keep Egypt aboard the peace train and to bring the Palestinians aboard; to accommodate U.S. interests, including oil in other Arab countries; and to further an overall strategy of limiting radical and Soviet influence in the region. These are all weighty considerations. But they are leading the administration toward a policy that cuts across its earlier pledges to the Israelis.

Look more closely, for instance, at the Palestinian question. At Camp David, Israel had three lawyers, the United States had one (and he was out of the room for crucial hours) and Egypt had none. This is reflected in the outcome. On key issues, Camp David policy offers Palestinian autonomy "to the inhabitants" — not to the land. It defines the self-governing authority as an "administrative council" — without legislative or judicial powers. It offers the Palestinians not self-determination but simply the chance to "participate in the determination of their own future." It makes no mention of Jerusalem. And so on. In brief, it is a Begin document to the letter. That is why Anwar Sadat now appeals to the "spirit" of Camp David. That is why Jimmy Carter and his diplomats, realizing that Camp David restricts their current options — precisely as Israel had planned — are squirming and trimming now.

Some Israelis, it is true, can give the impression of being hysterical about U.S. abandonment. And the Israeli government is being extremely legalistic about those American pledges. But the deeper point is that U.S. credibility is at issue, and Israel's willingness

to keep taking the risk of peace rests on U.S. credibility. Israel is, after all, preparing a substantial strategic withdrawal from the Sinai. At a moment of near panic on oil in the United States, it is relinquishing the only source of oil under its control. It is being asked to accept a PLO that murders its children and that is formally sworn to its destruction. The Israeli claim on U.S. constancy is very strong.

In fact, the whole structure of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East rests on Israeli confidence in the United States. The current U.S. approach is virtually certain to complete the collapse of the already struggling Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy. The Israelis will then think long and hard before undertaking the final stage of evacuation of the Sinai. All this will unfold, by the way, just as the U.S. presidential campaign nears a boil next spring.

What is the answer? The Carter administration is fundamentally correct in seeking an accommodation with Palestinian nationalism. This is morally right and politically necessary, and in no other way can a lasting peace be secured. It can only be achieved, moreover, by involving the PLO, which is a terrorist gang but which is also the only body with a serious claim to represent the Palestinian people. But the United States cannot proceed by cheating on Israel.

The reported U.S. intention to prepare a new Security Council resolution, this one directly involving the Palestinians, seems to us no more than word play. The most promising avenue leads straight to the PLO. Aside from PLO talks with Israel, which regrettably are not yet in the cards, nothing would be more useful than PLO talks with the United States.

The United States should openly declare itself eager for the direct relationship that the PLO says it seeks — on condition that the PLO recognize Israel's right to exist and accept Resolutions 242 and 338. Such steps by the PLO would take great political courage and would utterly transform the Mideast landscape and would remove any good reason for Israel to deny reciprocal recognition. The trouble with the recent U.S. feelers to the PLO is not simply that they are devious. They encourage the PLO to ask for a free pass, they reward reluctance to compromise, they announce that the United States is prepared to be blackmailed. Israel deserves better. More important for Americans, the United States deserves better, too.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Population and Poverty

People who worry about population growth and development have long wrestled with a seemingly insoluble problem: if birthrates only fall as living standards rise (as theory and experience in the developed countries suggest), and if developmental projects to raise living standards are overwhelmed by population increases, how are the developing countries ever to break out of the cycle of poverty? Egypt's experience with the Aswan Dam illustrates the difficulty beautifully. The huge dam was planned to irrigate enough additional farmland to feed 4 million Egyptians. While it was being built, Egypt's population grew by 10 million.

Recently published results of the World Fertility Survey indicate that there may be an encouraging answer — that extreme poverty can also lead people to wish to limit family size. The survey, begun in 1972, is developing detailed information on marriage, fertility and contraceptive practices in 60 nations around the world. The results from the first 15 countries surveyed — all of them developing countries in Asia and Latin America — show that fertility has dropped dramatically in all but three. Importantly, in 10 of these countries, more than half of the women who could have more children don't want more. But only half of this group are using effective methods of family planning. Overall, nevertheless, fertility has declined faster than had been thought possible. One expert has called the results evidence of a "demographic revolution." Adding to the impact of the survey's results was the announcement this month that China — with one quarter of the world's population — has committed itself to

achieving zero population growth between 1985 and 2000.

The reasons for these changes are not yet known. Lengthy analysis of all 60 surveys will be necessary first, but some important conclusions emerge already. One is that government-supported (though voluntary) family-planning programs do work — sometimes extraordinarily well. Another is that the key factor in determining whether women will use contraception is not cultural or social background, as has often been claimed, but simple availability of contraceptives. In Nepal, for example, which has no family-planning program and the highest fertility level of those countries surveyed, only 2 percent of married women know of a source of contraceptives within two hours of their home. But if only those few women who live near a family-planning facility are considered, the fertility level becomes comparable with that in other countries.

The drop in fertility comes none too soon. World population today grows at a rate of 190,000 people per day, almost 70 million additional people per year. Evidence from a growing number of sources suggests that the ability of the world's biological systems to support them may already be overstrained. Per-capita production from the world's forests, fisheries and grasslands (wood, fish, beef, mutton and wool), for example, have all peaked within the last two decades and are now declining. What the survey's results show is that given sufficient official priority there is a way out — short of planetary standing room only.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

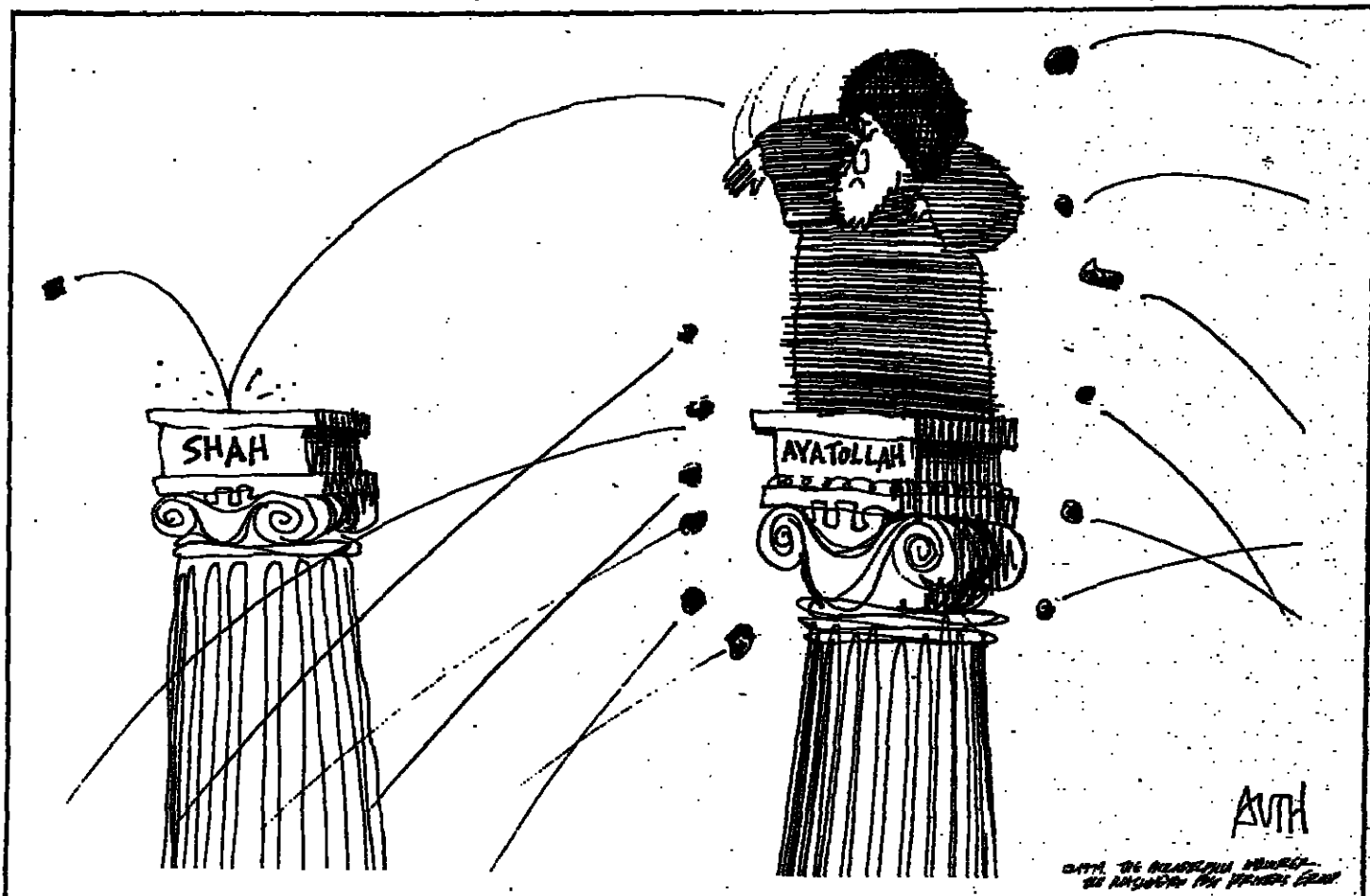
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 20, 1904

STATESBORO, Ga. — An informal meeting of the planters was held today at which those present reviewed and approved the recent burning of Negroes and resolved to "discipline" the blacks wherever necessary. Following the lynchings at Statesboro, many resignations have been received from the militia guard, which was supposed to protect the prisoners but had been instructed not to fire or to use bayonets. The soldiers say that their strength around the court house ought to have been quadrupled. While chivalrous Southern men deplore the outbreak, others protest that the blacks are becoming more and more difficult to manage.

Fifty Years Ago
August 20, 1929

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Examiner of today quotes J.L. Warner as saying that the merger of Warner Brothers and the Paramount-Famous-Lasky Corp. will be announced in a few weeks. The merger will involve \$40 million in theaters and property, and the new company will probably be called Paramount-Warner Brothers Corp. The merger will make it the most powerful motion-picture production, distributing and theater-holding company in the United States. Meanwhile, the efforts of the Actors Equity Association to force a closed shop on the movie industry have failed, and a six-week boycott has been halted.



Japan: A Cold Shoulder to Refugees

By Donald Kirk

KAMAKURA, Japan — They came to this tree-shaded city of fashionable homes and shops, ancient shrines and temples to study Japanese and acquire a basic understanding of Japanese society as a prelude to settling here. There were only 19 of them, all Vietnamese refugees who had volunteered for a three-month pilot program, and they assumed that somehow Japan could absorb them among its 115 million people.

Halfway through the course, though, they discovered the futility of trying to penetrate the barriers hidden behind the lofty statements of Japan's highest officials. Their leader, Pham Dinh Truong, 36, who was picked up along with his wife, three children and two nephews by a Liberian freighter after two weeks at sea and left in Japan a year ago, has shocked Japanese authorities and UN refugee workers by charging that the Japanese are doing their utmost to drive them away and by calling a "strike" against the program.

Truong, a gaunt, muscular man who served as master mariner on a ship until the collapse of the Saigon regime in April, 1975, says that he and his classmates could not possibly learn Japanese in the relatively brief course and are likely to face far harsher treatment here than they would have had they stayed in Vietnam. In Japan they would have to accept the most menial jobs, at best pay less than Japanese and receive none of the benefits of social welfare and health care, education for their children or even basic rights guaranteed to Japanese citizens.

In fact, Truong points out, Japan does not even guarantee permanent residence to those few refugees whom it has pledged to admit on a permanent basis. They must apply for new visas every year for at least 10 years and are unlikely ever to be eligible for Japanese citizenship.

"The Japanese government can talk," says Truong, "but they give us nothing, and they do not want to accept us." His wife, Nguyen Ngoc Son, 22, nods in agreement while boiling a meal of rice, cabbage and pork for their family of seven.

Truong's contention that the 19 refugees at the school here get little or nothing from the government appears valid despite the Japanese pledge to contribute half of this year's budget of \$105 million to the UN refugee commission in Geneva. Volunteer organizations provide the refugees with daily allowances of 900 yen (slightly more than \$4) and offer them temporary shelter at small camps scattered throughout Japan. More than 700 of them are now in the country.

Against this background, Japan's foreign minister, Sunao Sonoda, sought to convince the world of Japan's good intentions at the international conference on refugees held recently in Geneva. Sonoda said that Japan had made progress

toward resettling refugees despite what he called "domestic difficulties and constraints."

In keeping with the ambivalence of Japan's policies, though, Sonoda made clear well in advance that he would oppose any move to condemn or criticize Vietnam. Diplomatic observers believe that the Japanese are anxious to keep up their exports to Vietnam, which exceeded \$300 million last year. In addition, Japan is pumping about \$70 million in economic aid into Vietnam this year even though other major countries have canceled their programs.

Not surprisingly, UN refugee officials in Japan, all of them Japanese, defend Japanese policies. Hitoshi Miso, associate director of the Tokyo office, has warned those on strike against their classes in Kamakura that they will have to go to other camps and leave Japan as soon as another country agrees to accept them if they do not stop their protest.

Miso professes to sympathize with the refugees' "anxiety about their life after resettlement," as he puts it, but counsels them to find homes elsewhere if they can. Japanese authorities, of course, heartily endorse that solution. The Japanese turn the refugees' own professed desire to get out, preferably to join relatives or friends in the United States, into a defense of their policies.

"They do not want to stay here," says a Foreign Ministry official. "They do not like Japan." In any case, Premier Masayoshi Ohira has

set a ceiling of 500 on the number of refugees that Japan will eventually allow to settle here "permanently" — that is, with one-year visas. That figure contrasts with 210,000 already settled in the United States, 50,000 in France, 20,000 in Australia and 11,000 in Canada since mid-1975.

By mid-July, Japan had actually accepted only 43 refugees as permanent residents, some of whom had Japanese relatives or in-laws. Of these, only a dozen have arrived in Japan. They first had to pass the crucial test of finding both a sponsor and a job, the latter provided by the sponsor himself.

The government, as Sonoda stressed at the Geneva conference, is easing its requirements somewhat under a new set of rules. Now a refugee needs either a sponsor or a job rather than both as a precondition to settling in Japan. The revised rules guarantee permanent admission to cousins, uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces, grandparents and in-laws of those already there, as opposed merely to members of immediate families, including spouses, children and parents. Japan is also doing away with the stipulation that the flag countries of ships carrying refugees into Japanese ports guarantee them homes before the refugees can land here even temporarily.

The new rules mask the failure of Japanese authorities either to raise the ceiling on refugees settling here or to accept those few admitted permanently on the same footing as Japanese citizens.

Japanese officials insist that Japan is too small geographically to accept more than a small number of refugees. Privately, however, they admit to another concern — namely, that acceptance of thousands of Indo-Chinese would set a precedent for admitting tens of thousands more Chinese and Koreans in the event of a war in East Asia. Japan's nearly 670,000 Koreans and 50,000 Chinese are traditional targets of discrimination that excludes them from jobs, benefits and citizenship.

Foreigners, even those enjoying the perquisites of large salaries and expense accounts, confront Japanese prejudices in one form or another in their daily life and view the Japanese policy on refugees as a symptom of an insular society's attitude toward the world at large.

The Rev. Martin Clarke, a 65-year-old priest from New York who works with a Catholic relief organization, observes with rising anger that Japan, with its many ports and abandoned U.S. military bases ideal for refugee camps, has accepted fewer refugees than land temporarily in Manila or Hong Kong in a single day. "Then the Japanese dumped them on private charities," he says. "All they say is they'll give the money to let somebody else help them — as far from Japan as possible."

Donald Kirk, a free-lance writer specializing in East Asian affairs, wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

Knowledge Into Wealth

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — Understand that it is the ability to conduct and use research that increasingly separates the rich from the poor countries, and you have the key to the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

Although three years in the works, and the subject of five large and controversial preparatory meetings, the conference (today through Aug. 31 in Vienna) has shared the experience of many of the UN's megaconferences on economic development — general indifference on the part of the U.S. press and listless participation by the U.S. government. Three weeks ago, for example, members of the U.S. delegation complained at a congressional hearing that the U.S. position for the conference had not yet been worked out. Meanwhile, the State Department's Jean Wilkowski, who is in charge of U.S. preparations for the meeting, explained at a press briefing that the delay was akin to "leaving your tax returns for the last minute."

What really accounts for the delay, however, is the realization that in a world of scarcity and com-

petition, laboratories are the new gold mines. And although the conference itself is shaping up as an other UN-sponsored rhetorical pillow fight — replete with the standard and counterstandard — the difficulty in devising a U.S. position simply reflects divergent views on how open-minded to be in exporting the capacity to turn knowledge into wealth.

Thus, the U.S. electronics industry finds it advantageous to set up assembly lines in countries where labor is cheap, but is nervous about those countries achieving the scientific independence that would permit them to go into business for themselves. That concern has even led some electronics chiefs to express doubts about the advisability of permitting foreign students a free choice of graduate science and engineering studies in U.S. universities.

What disturbs the developing countries — and makes the developed ones concerned about diminishing their own present advantages — is that science and technology are overwhelmingly concentrated in the rich nations. As Colin Norman (IHT, Aug. 7) points out in a paper

published recently by the Worldwatch Institute, "Knowledge and Power: The Global Research-and-Development Budget," the world's research-and-development resources are predominantly aimed at "meeting the political, economic and social needs of the rich industrial countries." R&D spending in the United States this year amounts to \$200 per person, "in contrast," Norman writes, "most Latin American nations will spend less than \$5 per person, and the poorer countries of Africa and Asia will be able to afford less than \$1 per person."

In response to those numbers and the complaints associated with them, the technological protectionists of the developed nations are asking: "What do they want us to do for them?"

The answers, of course, vary by country and stage of development, but common to all of them is the conviction that some strong measure of home-based science and technology is a necessity for a country to get along in the modern world; in short, that the present system of faraway U.S. and European laboratories trying to serve the needs of the poor nations — to the extent that they do try — is insufficient.

What the developing nations want is help in acquiring a wealth-making capacity that's now concentrated in a very few nations. And that's why the research have-nots are very keen about the Conference on Science and Technology for Development, while the haves are of mixed mind.

1979, The Washington Post.

B.M. KNUCKEY.

Liter Levy

Re "U.S. to Sell Gas by Liter" (IHT, July 30): Dare we hope that the switch will come immediately and by merely changing "gallon" on gas pumps to read "liter," without altering the unit price? Since a liter is about one-fourth of a gallon this would conveniently raise U.S. gas prices to about \$4 per (theoretical) gallon. Relative to the price much of the rest of the rich world pays and gas saving might become the national sport. The "windfall profits tax" could be renamed the "liter levy."

Equality in S. Africa

I was so touched by Peter G. Koenig's article (IHT, Aug. 8) on the achievement of equality in South Africa. What sympathy and compassion for a man in his position I suppose we are expected to want another couple of hundred

Young: Good Man, Wrong Job

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Those of us who criticized the appointment of Andrew Young as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations when President Carter announced it can take no satisfaction in the circumstances that finally brought the ambassador to resign.

The controversy over Young's meeting with the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization was the latest and probably most serious in a series of incidents in which Young's statements or actions have served to undercut the credibility of the administration's stated policy.

It occurred at a time when Carter was acutely and personally concerned about the drift in Israel toward a more rigid opposition to even a moderate Palestinian presence in the negotiations over the future of the West Bank. That shift jeopardized the next step in the Middle East peace talks.

When Young decided on his own to meet with the PLO representative in New York, he fed the fears of the Israelis and thereby made the work of his own government that much more difficult.

Because of the severity of the consequences of this gaffe and its continuation of a pattern that had brought Young previous public and private reprimands, Carter had no choice but to accept his resignation. But the "appointment" was misconceived from the beginning as was obvious to anyone who looked beyond its symbolism to its what it signified.

Both for his qualifications and his contributions to Carter's 1976 victory, Andrew Young deserved to be named to a Cabinet-level post if he wanted it.

Many of his friends wondered whether Young should seek or accept such a position. Knowing that he had achieved a status of considerable power in the House of Representatives and of almost matched personal influence with the new president, they believed that he was in a unique position to help to shape the policies of the administration and to smooth its way on Capitol Hill — just by remaining a congressman from Atlanta.

But argument made sense to me. But even if Young wanted to move into the administration, it struck me that the UN post was not the one that he or Carter should have picked.

No Inherent Power

It is a position of great visibility but no great inherent power. Foreign policy must be shaped by a president with the advice of the secretary of state and his national security adviser. A single ambassador — even if given Cabinet status — cannot compete for influence in that arena without causing serious problems.

That could be true of anyone, but it was particularly true of Andrew Young because he was not just any ambassador. He was and is — a man of uncommon ability, with a national following of his own; and the special relationship that derived from his being the president's close friend and most influential supporter among the nation's blacks.

The appointment had all the earmarks of being a mistake — and so it proved to be. If Young and Carter did not realize it at the outset, they both had to know it within the first two years of the administration. The time to find another job for Andrew Young was then. But the worst of the cost in his forced resignation is not what it has done to the Carter administration or the president's precarious political standing or U.S. diplomatic relations in the tense Middle East. The worst is what it has done to Andrew Young.

I believed in 1976 and I believe today that he represents an enormous asset for the future leadership of this country. I make no brief for his refusal to discipline himself to the requirements of his diplomatic post. But even in that ill-suited assignment, he played a constructive role in dealing with many of the Third World countries.

Those achievements are overshadowed by the chain of controversies that finally forced his resignation. But the United States will make a mistake — as big as Carter did in giving Young this particular job — if it loses Andrew Young from future public service.

As a first step back from that mistake, the president who accepted Young's resignation should find the former ambassador a suitable short-term assignment in a responsible position in a domestic agency or on the White House staff.

When there is an opportunity, Andrew Young should be welcomed back into active politics. He is at his best speaking for himself, not for someone else, and his best is very good indeed.

1979, The Washington Post.

News Analysis

French Debating Military-Nuclear Policy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT) — A quiet but increasingly profound debate is developing in France on basic military policy, which has been essentially unchanged and virtually unquestioned since it was set by President Charles de Gaulle a generation ago.

The latest challenge has come in the form of a book called "Eurostrat," an earnest argument to revise the concept of an independent European military force and extend it to nuclear weapons.

The idea is not new. What has gained attention, and provoked reactions is that two of the book's authors are officers, on active duty. Lt. Col. Guy Doly and Capt. Jean-Claude Gaudin. The third is Pascal Guillemin, a professor and sometime member of the French Parliament.

While there is no sign that the strategy they advance has received authoritative backing, French military officials say their publication is a "first step" at a broad behind-the-scenes review of security choices.

percent of the national budget from the present 18 percent.

The idea of some form of cooperation with Britain has come up repeatedly over the years and had almost been rejected because of the inherent political difficulties in the French mind of independent. It is not known whether any new approach has been made since Margaret Thatcher came to power in Britain with a more vigorous military policy and a more active pro-European stance than previous British governments took.

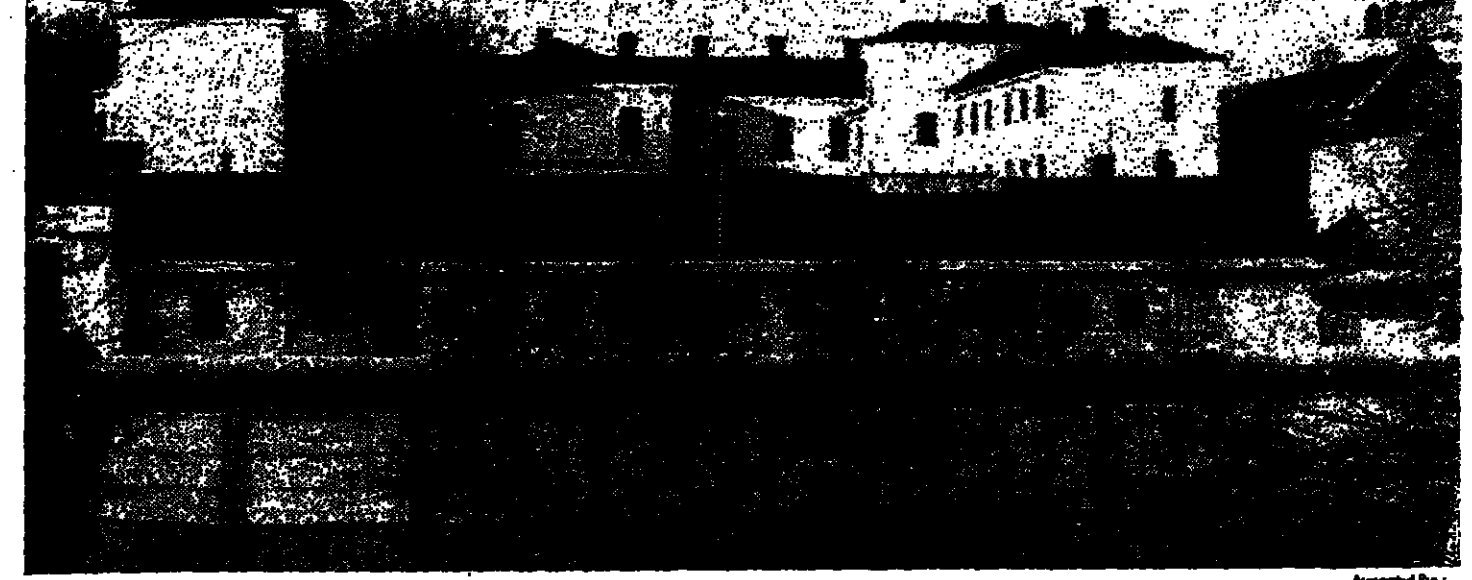
Even West German participation in a European nuclear force is being mentioned now, although it is still recognized as a political taboo that could not be envisioned in present circumstances.

New doubts about U.S. policy have reinforced the need here to re-examine French strategy. It is not that the United States has taken any specific actions that weaken confidence in its commitment to the defense of Europe, but the continuity, and firmness of American

policy in the coming decade no longer seem so well guaranteed to European experts.

The French are aware of long-term policy debates in West Germany. Whether or not there are changes in U.S. policy, it would be of crucial importance to French planners if West Germany felt such changes were developing and made its own studies based on reduced confidence in the United States.

It is in this atmosphere that "Eurostrat" is significant. The authors argue that growing Soviet strength and parity with the United States, if not superiority, in strategic arms can cancel out the U.S. nuclear umbrella as a deterrent for Europe, since the United States might feel obliged to reserve all its strength for its own protection. Therefore, the authors see a risk of West Europeans rushing for political accommodation with the Russians unless they quickly develop their own credible deterrent.



Model prison at Norrköping, Sweden, which was rebuilt and modernized in 1976 to hold 35 inmates. Guards are unarmed.

Two Gaullists Advocate French-German A-Force

PARIS, Aug. 19 (NYT) — A rumbling behind-the-scenes debate on basic French military policy has exploded into the open with proposals from two veteran Gaullists for a French-West German nuclear force.

Gen. Georges Buis, one of the earliest and strongest advocates of an independent French nuclear force, and Alexandre Sanguinetti, a longtime political leader, put forward their plan in a joint interview in last week's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*.

Mr. Sanguinetti clung to the anti-American aspect of the old Gaullist position, however, saying that there would be no merger of the French and West German nations and that West Germany would "have to quit NATO."

"That is the choice," he said. "It could be avoided. But then Europe will be definitively divided between an Atlantic world on one side and a Soviet world on the other. There will be no more Europe."

The suggestion is not likely to provoke any significant official reaction at the moment. But it reflects the intensity of the high-level debate on the difficult choices facing France at a time when fears about the reliability of U.S. support for Western Europe are being expressed more and more openly.

With the subject now in the public arena, the debate can be expected to spread widely. Analysts say it will probably shake the tacit understanding that has kept Communists and Gaullists on the same side against the government for several years.

— FLORA LEWIS

Sparks Debate on Value of Rehabilitation Liberal Swedish Prisons Fail to Reduce Recidivism

(Continued from Page 1)

overcrowding — with more than 42,000 inmates, the system is more populated than at any time in this century.

In Italy, about 30,000 inmates are in prisons that were designed to hold 20,000. After more than 50 prison riots in 1977, during which more than 500 prisoners escaped, the government began releasing about 10,000 minor offenders and has sought to eliminate prison sentences for many petty crimes.

In France, after riots in 1974 at one-third of the country's 170 prisons, the government undertook a series of reforms, including more

visiting hours, permission for inmates to receive books and publications of their choice, and improved living conditions. But no new directions have been taken to rehabilitate a prison population that now stands at more than 30,000.

There are only about 3,600 inmates in Swedish prisons on any given day — a low figure even for a country with only 8.2 million persons. The median prison term is about 130 days. All prisoners are given individual rooms that resemble university student quarters — "cells" is a term that is frowned upon.

Most prisoners serving less than

a year's sentence are sent to "open institutions," without walls or fences, where convicts may hold jobs either on the prison grounds or in nearby communities during the day.

Even in prisons with more restrictive security measures and with physical structures that resemble traditional jails, there are far more extensive educational, psychiatric and job-training facilities than in other countries. These "closed prisons" still provide for conjugal visits at least once a week and three-day furloughs every other month for all but a few dozen high-risk inmates.

Violence in prison is rare. Homosexual rape is almost unheard of. The guards are unarmed and would have to call the local police in the unlikely event of a riot. An official at Norrköping Prison, about 90 miles southwest of Stockholm, recounted a break-in at the institution by an armed group that freed three prisoners.

"Once they got in," he said, "we could do nothing but stand by and watch the prisoners escape in a sports car. It was a good thing the guards had no guns, because it would have simply endangered their lives."

Low Murder Rate

In part, the permissiveness of the Swedish system is tied to the low rate of criminal violence. Only 12 percent of the 12,000 persons who pass through prisons here every year are convicted of violent crimes. And fewer than 20 murders a year are committed in the country.

In fact, police headquarters in Stockholm claims to be able to determine instantly the whereabouts of every known felon in the country through a computer check.

The relative permissiveness of prison authorities also stems from a long-accepted belief — with heavily paternalistic and moralistic overtones — that convicts should be accorded humane treatment. Some of the progressive reforms of recent years would probably startle even the most fervent advocates of prison liberalization in Western Europe and the United States.

Young Recounts Events That Led to His Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

that he had made no immediate report of it.

A postponement was arranged, however, on July 30, presumably after Mr. Terzi and other parties had conducted extensive telephone or cable consultations with the governments concerned. Mr. Terzi reportedly telephoned Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, and with his agreement the debate was put off until Aug. 23.

Any one of these communications or even the conversation at Mr. Bishara's town house could have provided an opportunity for electronic eavesdropping, Mr. Young said.

While he was in the passenger lounge on Wednesday morning, a conference call was arranged between Mr. Young, Dean Rusk, former secretary of state, and Charles Kirbo, President Carter's close adviser and personal lawyer.

Mr. Young said that Mr. Rusk, who was familiar with UN policies, said he felt Mr. Young had not violated the regulations governing his role as the man who would be acting as president of the Security Council by his meeting with Mr. Terzi. Mr. Young said that Mr. Kirbo had taken no position in the matter.

At some point between National Airport and the White House, Mr. Young resolved not to engage in an extensive defense of his actions with Mr. Vance. He dropped Mr. Hill at the White House with instructions to deliver the original copy of his resignation to the president.

Shortly after 10 a.m., with a photocopy of the resignation in hand, he met with Mr. Vance. He said he offered his resignation even before their conversation began. He said the main substance of the talk concerned his fears that the United States' relationship with Israel and its agreement in the Middle East, though adequate for traditional warfare threats, were not adequate to protect the country against the kind of economic warfare posed by some Arab states.

He said he had told Mr. Vance that, for instance, the Kuwaiti representative had told him that the internal pressure of Palestinian refugees in Kuwait left the Kuwaiti government little choice but to use its economic leverage against the United States. It was under the duress of these conclusions that he had taken the extraordinary action of meeting with Mr. Terzi, he said he told Mr. Vance.

While he was meeting with Mr. Vance, Mr. Young said, the president called him. "He said, 'I got your letter and since it is addressed to me I sure hope you'll come over and talk to me before you say anything publicly,'" Mr. Young said.

Secret Service

There has been speculation that the Israeli secret service, the Mossad, also had obtained proof of the clandestine meeting. This has been stimulated mainly by reports that Newsweek magazine obtained information in Israel about the Young-Terzi talks on Aug. 10. Mr. Young said he had no evidence that the Israeli government had this information except from the Newsweek report.

As press speculation grew on Monday, Mr. Young said, he decided to go directly to Yehuda Blum, the Israeli representative at the United Nations. Mr. Young said that it was he who gave Mr. Blum a full account of the incident and that he had no indication whether Mr. Blum already knew the details from Israeli intelligence.

Final Resolve

Mr. Young specifically contradicted a press report that suggested Mr. Blum had warned him that the Israeli government could prove that the State Department's answers on Monday were incomplete. He said that Mr. Blum did suggest to him at one point that the partial response by the State Department would not be satisfactory.

Mr. Young said he had urged Mr. Blum to treat his government not to turn the matter into a major diplomatic crisis because it could only harm the sensitive efforts for a Middle East peace. He was, he said, willing to accept reputation of his actions by the State Department and a personal reprimand if it would satisfy the Israeli government.

PLO Constituency

"I said I hoped they would go with this because, if it becomes a big public issue, people coming to my defense could end up giving the PLO a constituency in the United States they don't have," Mr. Young recalled.

His efforts failed. At 4:30 a.m. Tuesday he received a call from the U.S. mission in Tel Aviv advising him that the Israeli government was going to lodge a diplomatic protest.

"I couldn't sleep anymore so I went down to the office after that," Mr. Young recalled. At 8 a.m. he placed a call to Mr. Vance. He said the secretary was not angry with him. "In two and a half years Mr. Vance has never expressed any anger to me, but in this case he asked questions very pointedly. He was obviously very disappointed. He was obviously very disappointed that I did this without coming to him."

Only Way

"Ambassador Bishara said the only way it was for you to meet with Mr. Terzi," Mr. Young recalled. "I said, 'You know we can't have any meetings with the PLO.'"

The men fenced back and forth across the luncheon table for several minutes, Mr. Young said. Mr. Bishara and the Syrian representative were leaving to meet with representatives of other Arab countries at Bishara's town house.

"I said I will come to your house at 7 p.m., and I hope your Arab group is not still meeting," Mr. Young recalled. "I will be glad to make my appeal to you again and to anybody you want to listen to it." Mr. Young said he felt this was a clear invitation for Mr. Bishara to arrange a meeting with Mr. Terzi.

Close to Homes

Efforts are also made to keep inmates in prisons close to their communities to maintain personal ties and pave the way to employment well before they are released.

Among the inmates, former convicts, officials and critics of the system interviewed, most agreed that Swedish society remains as resistant as any other to the integration of former prisoners. But beyond that consensus, the explanations for recidivism vary widely.

"Most people still walk around with masks over our faces and tattoos on our arms," said Lasse Bjorklund, head of the Central Organization for Prisoners. "Landlords often won't rent us apartments. No matter what people say, ex-convicts find it extremely difficult to find jobs."

Orchestre de Paris

CONTEST
for the recruitment of:
—1 OBOE SOLO (1st cat.)
contest: September 21, 1979.
—HORN SOLO (1st cat.)
contest: September 26, 1979.
—1 VIOLA SOLO (1st cat.)
contest: September 28, 1979.
—1 VIOLA (4th cat.)
contest: September 28, 1979.
—VIOLINS (4th cat.)
contest: October 3, 1979.

Information and registration:
ORCHESTRE DE PARIS
Service de Personnel
CIP N° 4-75453 PARIS Cedex 17
Tel: 758-27-35, 758-27-36.

Critical Factors

Two developments have bridged the long-frozen assumptions of French military policy, a policy based on an insistence on total independence of decision and a supposition of U.S. global strategic inflexibility. One development is in technology: the changing capacity, size, mobility and cost of French weapons. The other is in the American military posture, both in terms of the balance of forces in Europe and the Soviet bloc and the intentions and political will of Washington.

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Obituaries

Vivian Vance, 67, Co-Star Of Lucille Ball TV Series

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 19 (NYT) — Vivian Vance, 67, a longtime star of the "I Love Lucy" television series, died of cancer Friday at her home in Belvedere, across the Golden Gate from San Francisco.

Miss Vance co-starred with Lucille Ball in "I Love Lucy" from 1951 to 1959 and in "The Lucy Show" from 1962 to 1963. She also performed in several Broadway musicals, including "Hooray for What" in 1937, in which she played an international spy opposite Ed Wynn.

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Bonds	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	Last Price	Low Price	High Price	
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This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

SAUDI OGER LIMITED

Saudi Rivals 575.000.000

SYNDICATED GUARANTEE FACILITY

in connection with

THE ROYAL PALACES, CABINET COMPLEX AND GUEST RESIDENCE IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

arranged and managed by

Arab Bank Limited

and

American Express International Banking Corporation—Bahrain

Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

Al Saudi Banque Bahrain

Société Générale — Bahrain Branch

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. Bahrain

as Co-Managers

Provided by:

Arab Bank Ltd-OBU-Bahrain

American Express International Banking Corporation—Bahrain

Al Bank Al Saudi Al Fransi

**Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting
& Investment Company (S.A.K.)**

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company—Bahrain

Al Saudi Banque—Bahrain

Société Générale—Bahrain

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F. Bahrain

Gulf Rivad Bank E.C.

Barclays Bank International Ltd

Arab Latin American Bank—Arlabank

Agent Bank

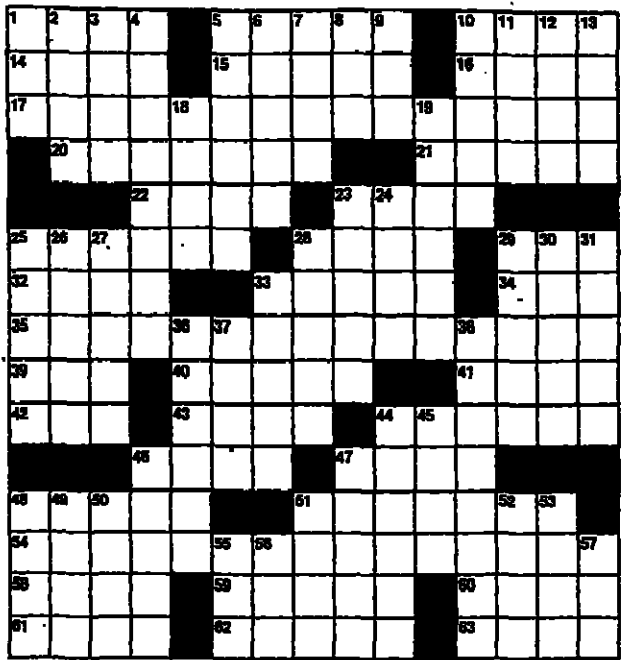
ARAB BANK LIMITED

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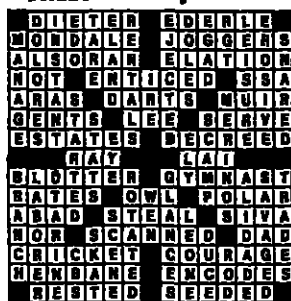
CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Beach near Venice
 - Rocky slope
 - Nautical officer
 - Man from Jiddah
 - End
 - "The Story of Roy"
 - Aldrich
 - For all eternity
 - "Do the duty which lies — thee": Carlyle
 - Alaskan locale
 - Sailors
 - Stupely
 - Figuralis
 - Excel
 - Indian of Iowa or Oklahoma
 - Of aircraft: Prefix
 - Seed
 - Nabokov heroine
 - Have great affection for
 - Young boy
 - Forsythe bride
 - Bern's river
 - Wrath
- DOWN**
- off (angry)
 - Hits hard
 - Gang or pun
 - Unpaid sitter
 - Quebec peninsula
 - Scattered
 - Like "you and me" in a Paul Williams song
 - Destroy
 - Drives away bidders
 - Split
 - "Adam —"
 - Haul over the coals
 - Speaker's post
 - Burger's forte
 - Ferrum
 - Challenge
 - Sacrifice
 - Rises high
 - Wrong
 - Baltic dweller
 - Reaction to bad taste
 - Paulo, Brazil
 - Morning prayer
 - Urge on
 - What Patton often sat in
 - Icelandic writing
 - Mild expletive
 - Extortionist of sorts
 - Creator of Topsey
 - Starchy plant
 - Opera star Adeline
 - "Clo-Clo" composer
 - Taken for — (done in by the mob)
 - Exhaust
 - Camp David conferees in 1978
 - Worship
 - "Filling stations"
 - Complete
 - Young rabbit
 - Hercules' club is one
 - The latest, in fashion
 - "... a gem of — ray serene": Gray
 - Again
 - Part of a cactus
 - A Musketeer
 - Attire
 - Chills and fever
 - Port — on the Suez Canal
 - Greek portico
 - Assam silkworm
 - Half of MCXXII
 - World-power div.
 - Le Duc — of Hanoi
 - Ecole
 - Beaux-Arts, in Paris

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

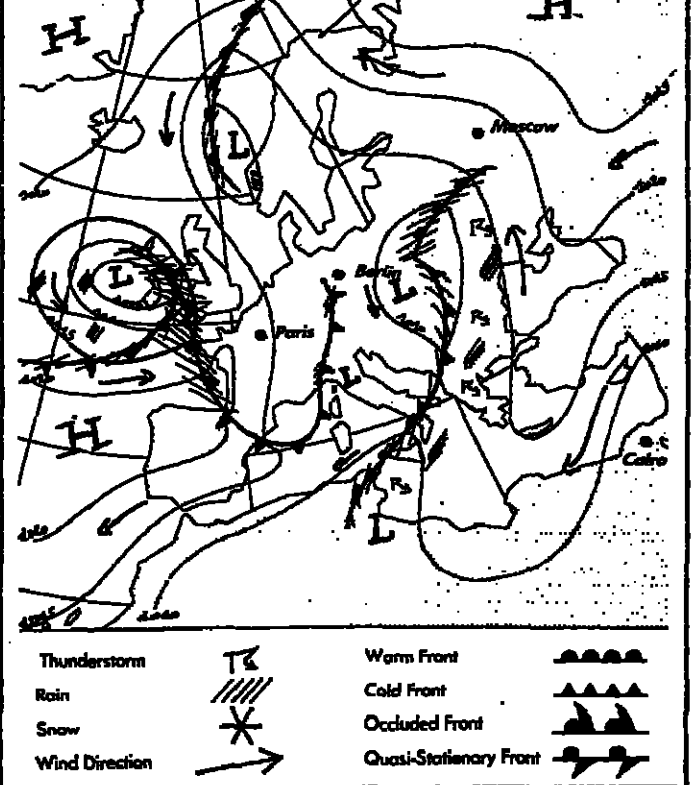


WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	24	75	Sunny	23	72
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Heavy	20	68
ANKARA	24	75	Sunny	20	68
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny	14	57
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny	14	57
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	19	66
BERLIN	27	81	Sunny	14	57
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy	22	72
BUDAPEST	24	75	Heavy	22	72
CASABLANCA	29	84	Shower	28	82
COPENHAGEN	27	81	Sunny	22	72
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Sunny	22	72
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast	21	70
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	21	70
FLORENCE	28	82	Cloudy	21	70
FRANKFURT	23	73	Sunny	21	70
GENEVA	19	66	Cloudy	21	70
Helsinki	23	73	Sunny	14	57
HOUSTON	21	69	Sunny	14	57
ISTANBUL	21	69	Sunny	14	57
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Sunny	14	57
LISBON	27	81	Sunny	14	57
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy	14	57
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy	14	57

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Lawyer Would Serve Time for Hess

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 19 (UPI) — An American lawyer who has made a crusade of trying to free Nuremberg defendant Rudolf Hess has offered to spend five years as a prisoner of the Russian government in exchange for Hess' freedom.

Merrell Frazer Jr., who has been working to have Hess — at one time Adolf Hitler's top lieutenant — released from Berlin's Spandau Prison, also accused the Russians of barbaric and inhuman treatment of Hess.

Hess, who has been imprisoned for more than 38 years, has been in solitary confinement since 1966. The other Spandau inmates tried by the Military Tribunal at Nuremberg have served their sentences or have been released by joint agreement of the four governments that regulate Spandau.

In a letter to Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr. Frazer offered to spend five years as a prisoner of the Soviet Union, either teaching law, history or English, or working in whatever capacity selected by the Soviet government.

He said the Soviet Union had violated the spirit and terms of the Spandau protocol.

Hess was arrested on May 10, 1941, when he flew to Scotland on what he claimed was a mission of peace.

PEANUTS



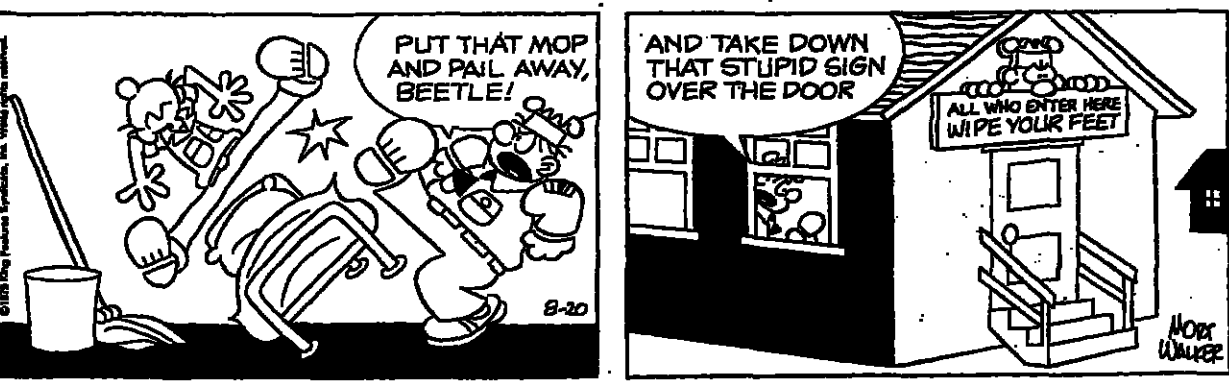
B.C.



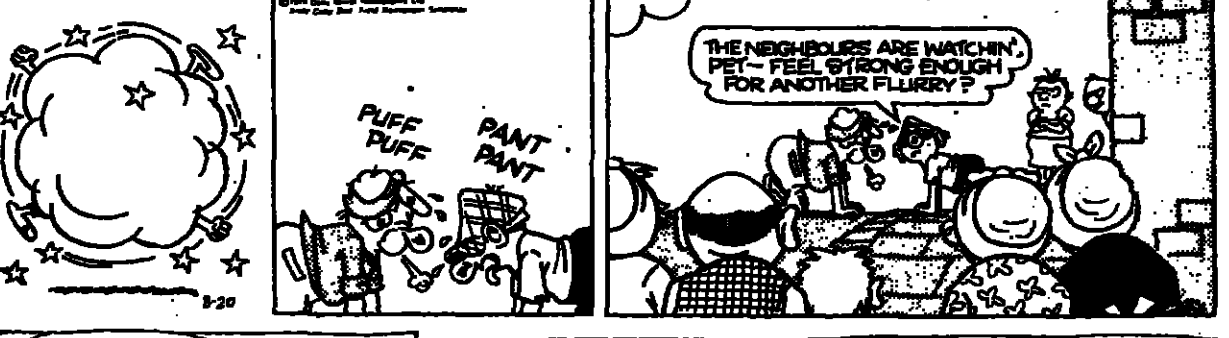
BLONDIE



BETTY BAILEY



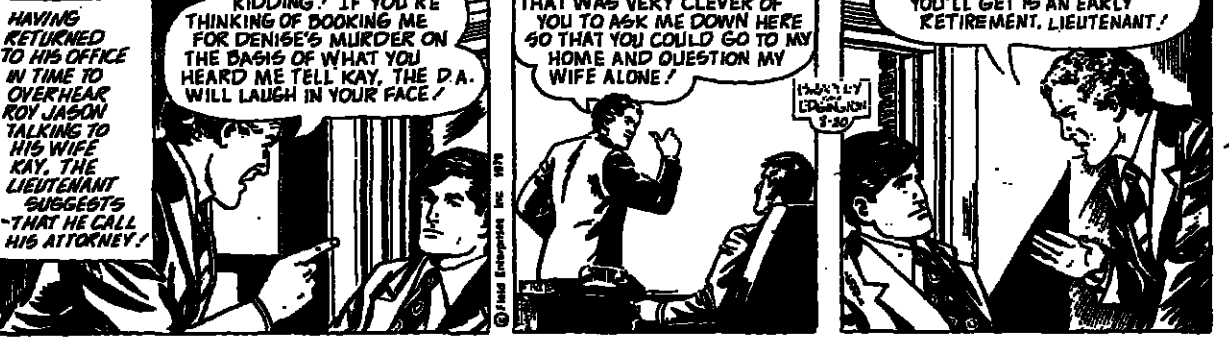
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



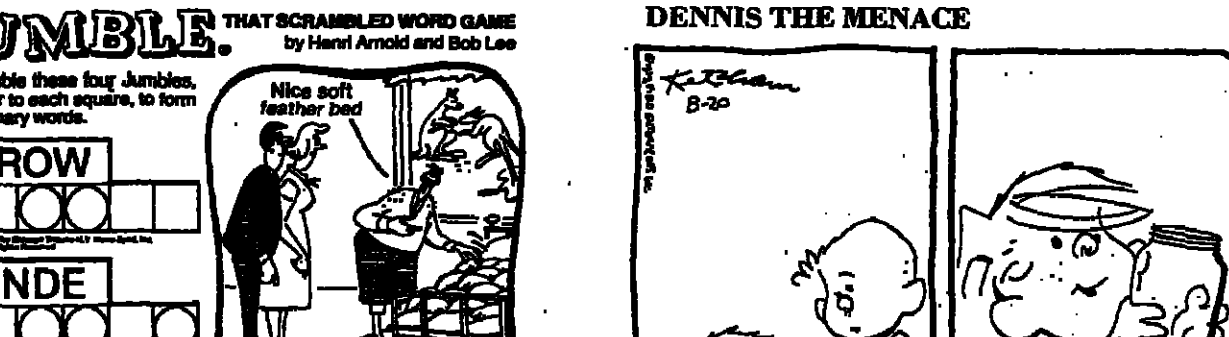
REX MORGAN



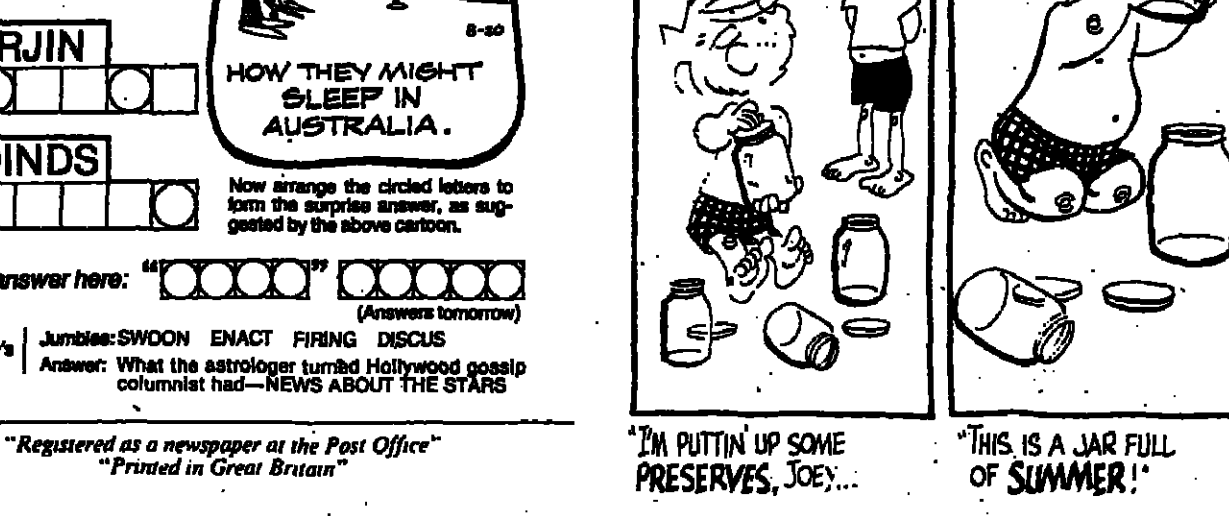
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

IN BETWEEN THE SHEETS

And Other Stories
By Ian McEwan. Simon & Schuster. 153 pp. \$8.95.

THE GLASSY SEA

By Marian Engel. St. Martin's. 167 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IAN McEwan's mind is an interesting place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there. It is dark, and smells of ether. Freud hangs from the rafters on a meat hook. The footlocker is full of human skulls. Scorpions and bats abound. Every sexual transaction is a failure. We are somewhere between Samuel Beckett and the Rolling Stones.

In his creepy first novel, "The Cement Garden," a mother dies and her orphaned children bury her in cement in a trunk in the cellar. As she putrefies, they play sinister family games that amount to a de-evolution back to the primal horde. In "In Between the Sheets," his second book of stories, we visit a hospital, a zoo and a pornographic bookshop: they are interchangeable and some bestiality. We tour the end of the world, a ruined fountain "on the rim of which men perched like featherless birds" to urinate.

One character eats ground glass, washes it down with grapefruit juice and throws himself under a train. Another is ordered to wet his pants in a restaurant just before he is introduced to the parents of the woman he thinks he loves. A middle-aged literature professor, reviewing a pamphlet on Victorian attitudes toward menstruation, finds himself frightened by his 14-year-old daughter's sudden sexuality. A blocked writer retypes, word-for-word, every page of her first and only novel; she also has sexual relations with a pet ape who reads The Times Literary Supplement. A wealthy London businessman falls in love with a department store dummy, buys her, rapes and murders her, and then destroys his works of art — Utrillo, Vermeer, Blake, Rothko. A visitor to Los Angeles discovers that he can no longer play a Bach sonata on his flute.

What is being proposed? That the end of the world is already here. The ruined fountain is Western art. The businessman destroys his paintings because his obsession has taken him beyond their beauty. The visitor to Los Angeles abandons Bach because Bach's harmony and logic no longer apply to what he knows; certainty and perfection are "a pretense and a lie"; he seeks "something difficult and free." In a zoo or a hospital, a department store dummy and a pornographic book are interchangeable with a Utrillo, a sonata and The Times Literary Supplement.

The ape is the only likable character in McEwan's book, and the ape is a hopeless romantic. Why should we listen to such bleak counsel? Because it hurts so exactly, leaving bruises on the will to innocence and civilization. And because McEwan writes so well. The middle-aged literature professor looks at his sleeping daughter: "In the pallor of her upturned throat he thought he saw from one bright morning in his childhood a field of dazzling white."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

There never is any scarcity of hard-luck stories after a tournament, but what is palmed off as bad luck is usually some defect in one's play.

In the recent I.B.M. International Tournament here, several typical tales were told. One player repeatedly got himself into time-pressure trouble even before his games had progressed beyond the opening, and lost three of them by forfeit. If the cause was tension over competing in such an illustrious field, this was understandable — but luck had nothing to do with it.

There were many cases of a player's botching an excellent opportunity to win, missing a move that was well within his competence to discover. Yet these were all part of the unceasing rhythm of underachieving and overachieving, no freakish occurrences.

The outcome of the first-round game between Grandmasters Gylis Sax of Hungary and Anatoly Lein of the United States hinged on a key move that might have won for Black. Unfortunately, Lein failed to play it and was crushed.

The system with 2 P-QB4 against the Caro-Kann Defense brought about a formation, after 12 B-K3, characteristic of queen's pawn openings: White's isolated QP enabled Sax to control more space, but it could prove to be a nuisance in an end game.

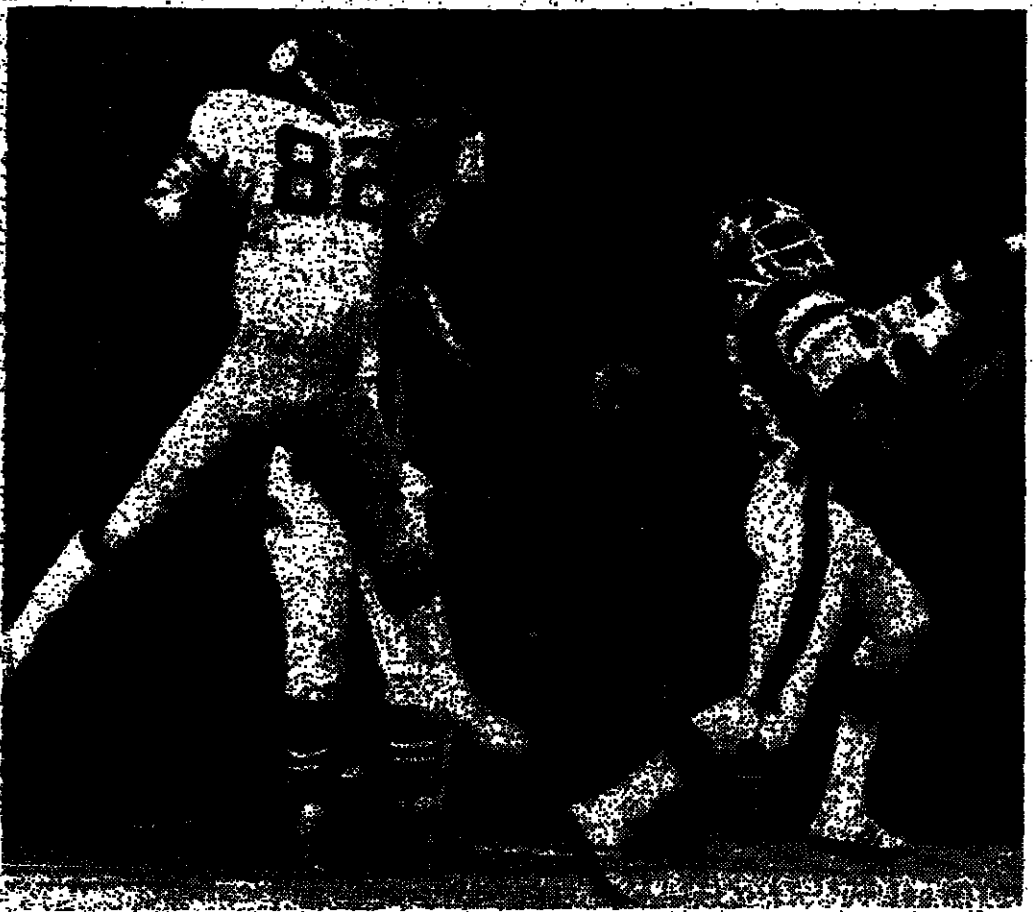
Lein's 12... M-Q4? was intended as a positional sacrifice, but Sax implicitly agreed that 13 BxN, P-B; 14 Q-N3, N-R4; 15 QxQ, B-K3 would have given Black enough positional compensation (control of the light squares on the queen-side) to produce sufficient drawing chances.

After 17... B-QN2, it would have been more usual for Sax to pursue a kingside attack with 18 K-R-K1 and 19 B-N3, but instead, he tried to smash his way through in the center at moves 18-22. What would he have done had Lein played 22... Q-R-B? He

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4	22 Q-Q4	Q-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 K-R1	N-K4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 Q-R4	N-K4
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 Q-R4	N-K4
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 Q-R4	N-K4
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 Q-R4	N-K4
7 P-Q4	P-Q4	28 Q-R4	N-K4
8 P-Q4	P-Q4	29 Q-R4	N-K4
9 P-Q4	P-Q4	30 Q-R4	N-K4
10 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 P-B4	N-K4
11 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 P-B4	N-K4
12 P-Q4	P-Q4	33 P-B4	N-K4
13 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 P-B4	N-K4
14 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 P-B4	N-K4
15 P-Q4	P-Q4	36 P-B4	N-K4
16 P-Q4	P-Q4	37 P-B4	N-K4
17 P-Q4	P-Q4	38 P-B4	N-K4
18 P-Q4	P-Q4	39 P-B4	N-K4
19 P-Q4	P-Q4	40 P-B4	N-K4
20 P-Q4	P-Q4	41 P-B4	N-K4
21 P-Q4	P-Q4	42 P-B4	N-K4

Tomjanovich Gets \$3.3 Million in Damage Suit Against Lakers

JSTON, Aug. 19 (UPI) — A jury has awarded \$3.3 million to Rudy Tomjanovich, a former Houston Rockets player, in a damage suit against the Los Angeles Lakers. The jury found that the Lakers' general manager, Jerry West, was negligent in not adequately training and supervising Tomjanovich, who was injured during a fight with a fan in 1977. The suit was filed by Tomjanovich's wife, Patricia, who claims that her husband's injuries have caused him to lose his ability to work and enjoy life. The jury's decision is the first in a case that has been pending for several years. Tomjanovich, who was a star player for the Rockets, was injured while playing for the Lakers. He was hit in the head by a fan during a game in 1977. The injury caused him to lose his ability to work and enjoy life. The jury's decision is the first in a case that has been pending for several years. Tomjanovich, who was a star player for the Rockets, was injured while playing for the Lakers. He was hit in the head by a fan during a game in 1977. The injury caused him to lose his ability to work and enjoy life. The jury's decision is the first in a case that has been pending for several years.



A Stallworth of the Steelers gathers in a pass from Terry Bradshaw, out of the reach of Ter Shuggs, the Giants' defensive back. Stallworth then ran past Shuggs for a touchdown.

Exhibition Football

ickey Leads Packers Past Bills

EEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 19 — Quarterback Lynn Dickey, in his first game since Nov. 1977, connected with wide receiver James Lofton with 15 seconds left to give the Green Bay Packers a 17-16 victory over the Buffalo Bills in a National Football League exhibition game here last night. Dickey, who completed 5 of 8 passes for 34 yards in the winning drive, finished with 126 yards on 10 of 19 passes — all in the second half. In Dallas, reserve Dallas fullback Alvin Blackwell scored two second-half touchdowns to rally the Cowboys to a 16-13 victory over the Houston Oilers. Houston built a 13-0 lead midway through the third quarter before Roger Staubach got Dallas' high-powered offense into gear. In Tampa, Fla., quarterback

raham Leads Simpson y 1 in Westchester Golf

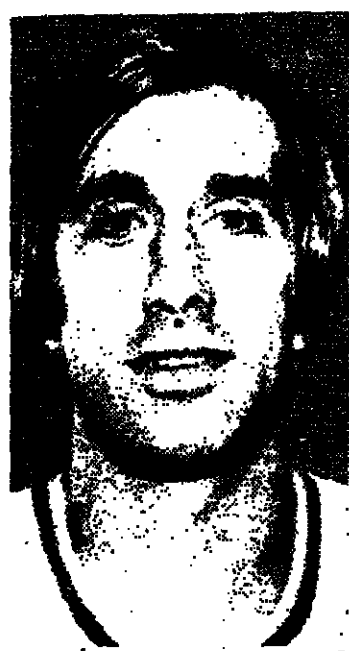
RRISON, N.Y., Aug. 19 (UPI) — David Graham broke out in a Scott Simpson late yesterday and took a one-stroke lead the third round of the Munnichs Hanover Westchester Classic. The 33-year-old Australian, still with the excitement of winning the Professional Golfers' Association championship two weeks ago, birdied the 17th hole and finished with a 67 to take a one-stroke lead over Simpson. Simpson, who is completing his rookie year on the PGA Tour, shot a steady 70-208 and held second place. Tom Kite, the 36-hole leader, was done in by a bad streak on the back nine. Kite, who started the third round at six under par, parred the first 10 holes, but he came to grief with four bogeys in five holes, from the 11th through the 15th. After his lone birdie of the day, on the 18th, Kite finished at 74-210. He was tied for third place with Jack Renner. The greens have been characterized by inconsistent speeds and the fairways are showing large patches of bare earth. Scores therefore have been higher than usual and the 36-hole cut eliminated some big names, including two previous winners, Lee Elder and Johnny Miller. Among the other casualties were Hale Irwin, Billy Casper, Dave Stockton, Ray Floyd, Al Geiberger and Mark Hayes. In the aftermath of his PGA victory, Graham is still having some trouble concentrating on the job at hand. Discussing the final round, he said: "Tomorrow I've got to do everything right. My mind has been wandering too much."

General Assembly Wins Travers

RATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 19 (UPI) — General Assembly won a 15-length victory over Smarten yesterday in track time when he took the 125 Travers Stakes in 2:00.125 at Saratoga. The flashy gold son of Secretariat, who won the Kentucky Derby, was ridden by jockey John Velazquez. He was the third choice of the crowd of 16,000. General Assembly and jockey Velazquez were never

San Diego Clippers. He was traded by the Lakers to the Boston Celtics soon after the incident and after the NBA commissioner, Lawrence O'Brien, fined him \$10,000 and suspended him for 60 days. The jurors took five hours and answered all of the questions submitted to them by the judge in favor of Tomjanovich, including the question of whether he thought that Washington had acted with malice. Attorneys in the case would not comment on the outcome because of a gag order issued by the judge. They indicated that no comment would be forthcoming until the second half of the suit was completed.

Washington now plays for the



Rudy Tomjanovich

Friday Baseball

Hit Batsman Wins for Expos

MONTREAL, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Eddie Solomon hit Rodney Scott with a bases loaded in the ninth inning here Friday night, forcing in Larry Parris with the run that gave the Montreal Expos a 3-2 victory over the San Diego Padres. Solomon, making his fifth start in 29 appearances, scattered six hits to raise his record to 5-2. He struck out five and walked one. Scott, who doubled with one out in the third, was the only batter to reach second against Palmer.

Solomon (4-10) pitched a six-hitter through eight innings. Montreal threatened in the third when Chris Speier singled. Palmer reached on an error and both advanced on an infield out. Scott drew a walk to load the bases, but Solomon got Andre Dawson on a foul-out. In Chicago, pinch hitter Larry Bittner stroked a two-run single to lift Chicago to a 9-6 triumph over San Diego. Reliever Dick Tidrow (9-3) got the victory and Bruce Sutter picked up his 30th save. Dave Winfield hit his 27th homer for San Diego. Dodgers 7, Pirates 6

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In Cincinnati, Cesar Geronimo's two-out pinch single scored Hector Cruz, capping a three-run eighth and the Reds went on to defeat New York, 4-3. Tom Hume (8-6) was the winner. Dale Murray (4-7) took the loss. Met outfielder Jose Cardenal suffered a fractured finger when he tried to make a shoe-string catch of a drive to right field by George Foster.

In Houston, Mike Schmidt hit a two-run triple to highlight a three-run first inning and left-hander Randy Lerch (7-11) tossed a seven-hitter as Philadelphia defeated Houston, 5-2. Cardinals 3, Giants 0

In St. Louis, rookie John Fulham pitched a two-hitter as the Cards beat San Francisco, 3-0.



John Conteh rests his head on the ropes after being knocked down by Matthew Saad Muhammad in their light heavyweight championship bout. It was the first of two 14th-round knockdowns.

Muhammad Retains WBC Light Heavyweight Crown

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Aug. 19 (UPI) — Muhammad Saad Muhammad retained his World Boxing Council light heavyweight title here yesterday, scoring a unanimous 15-round decision over John Conteh of Britain, who was knocked down twice in the 14th round. In his first championship defense, Muhammad, formerly known as Matthew Franklin, dropped Conteh with a left hook and a short right. Moments later, Muhammad hit Conteh with a right hand that dropped the challenger for nine seconds. By the end of the bout both fighters were cut above the eyes. Conteh, 28, who for three years held the WBC light heavyweight title, opened a one-inch cut over Muhammad's left eyebrow, which was first cut when Muhammad beat Marvin Johnson for the title in April. The champion raised his record to 24-3-2 with 18 knockouts, while Conteh, who called this fight the most important of his life, dropped his record to 32-3-1. Muhammad is expected to fight the World Boxing Association light heavyweight champion, Victor Galindez, at a site to be decided next year. "The fight was a close one," Muhammad said. "In the second round I was butted, but I was still the aggressor in the 11th." The boxers used the early rounds to feel each other out with Conteh using his left jab effectively. In the fifth, both boxers had bloody noses and Conteh succeeded in scoring with several powerful over-hand rights.

In American League Debut

Sizemore Sparks Red Sox

BOSTON, Aug. 19 — Second baseman Ted Sizemore, a veteran of nearly 11 years in the National League, visited Boston for the first time in his life yesterday — and a few hours later sparked the Red Sox to an 8-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox in a rain-shortened 5 1/2-inning game. Acquired from the Chicago Cubs on Friday, Sizemore was inserted into the lineup because of injuries to second basemen Jerry Remy and Jack Brohamer injured. He went 3-for-4 with a double and two singles, scoring one run and driving in two more.

Rangers 7, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Al Oliver hit two run-scoring doubles, the second capping a four-run second inning, leading Texas to a 7-3 victory over Milwaukee that ended the Brewers' six-game winning streak and the Rangers' six-game losing streak. Ferguson Jenkins (13-9) was the winner; Jim Kern recorded his 20th save.

Yankees 5, Twins 3

In New York, Bobby Murcer hit a leadoff homer in the first and drove in another run in New York's four-run fourth as the Yankees defeated Minnesota, 5-3. Because of a 90-minute rain delay, the Twins' manager, Gene Mauch, named Mike Marshall (10-12), the club's ace reliever, as his starting pitcher. Dave Goltz, who had been scheduled to start, relieved in the third and allowed the four Yankee runs in an inning later.

Angels 7, Blue Jays 5

In Anaheim, Calif., Bobby Grich hit two home runs and Rod Carew and Dan Ford also homered to back the six-hit pitching of Nolan Ryan and lead California to a 7-5 victory over Toronto.

Tigers 7, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Jason Thompson's two-run single in the first inning helped Detroit to a three-run lead en route to a 7-4 decision over Seattle. Jack Morris (11-5) recorded his fourth consecutive victory with help from Aurelio Lopez in the ninth. The Tiger winning streak is now five — their longest under Manager Sparky Anderson.

A's 4, Indians 1

In Oakland, Calif., Dwayne Murphy singled home the go-head run as Oakland rallied for two runs in the fifth and went on to a 4-1 victory over Cleveland. Rob Piccolo led off the Oakland fifth with a double and Rickey Henderson walked. Murphy then singled to score Piccolo for a 2-1 lead, with Henderson advancing to third. Wayne Gross blooped a double to center field, scoring Henderson.

Orioles 9, Royals 2

In Baltimore, Doug Decines singled home two runs and Gary Roenicke hit his 19th homer enabling Baltimore to score a 9-2 triumph over Kansas City. Rich Dauer and Ken Singleton had run-scoring singles, and Mark Belanger had an RBI triple in a three-run eighth. Scott McGregor chalked up his eighth victory in 12 decisions.

Dodgers 5, Pirates 1

In the National League, in Pittsburgh, Dusty Baker drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and his 16th home run of the season to lead Los Angeles to a 5-1 victory over Pittsburgh. The loss was the

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Baltimore	76	41	.648
Boston	70	45	.610
Milwaukee	72	51	.585
New York	65	52	.554
Detroit	64	52	.551
Cleveland	61	50	.550
Toronto	39	62	.386
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct.
Pittsburgh	70	51	.579
Montreal	65	54	.546
Chicago	62	57	.517
St. Louis	62	57	.517
Philadelphia	59	57	.508
New York	58	58	.500
WEST			
	W	L	Pct.
California	48	55	.463
Minnesota	47	57	.449
Kansas City	45	59	.433
Texas	41	62	.396
San Diego	34	64	.344
Seattle	33	71	.317
Oakland	28	72	.279

May Have Been a Joke

Fix Attempt Reported in NASL

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J., Aug. 19 (NYT) — The North American Soccer League is investigating the report of a goal-collusion attempt in last week's game between the New England Tea Men and the Rochester Lancers. But the league, busy with its playoffs, indicated yesterday that it would not have a progress report until tomorrow at the earliest. The report was that an attempt was made to have the Lancers and Tea Men intentionally give up goals to each other in their last game of the regular season 10 days ago. The goals would have qualified both teams for the playoffs. Shep Messing, Rochester's goalkeeper, disclosed the attempt in Toronto on Thursday, before the playoff game between the New York Cosmos and the Toronto Blizzard. Messing said that one of his teammates, Mike Stojanovic, had approached him with about two minutes left in the game in Rochester and said, "If we give them a goal, they'll give us one." But Stojanovic said Friday that the idea was not his — that he acted as the messenger for Kevin Keelan, New England's goalkeeper. Keelan left the United States last week to play for Norwich City in the English League and was not available for comment. "Like a Joke" The alleged collusion never materialized, however, and both the Lancers and Tea Men missed the playoffs. Their places were taken by Toronto and Philadelphia, each of which scored enough goals in their game in the waning hours of the season to barely edge New England and Rochester in the league's complex playoff system. That also raises suspicions. Speaking yesterday from his home in Toronto, Stojanovic said of the planned goal swap: "It was like a joke. People are making a lot out of nothing. Keelan said it to me with about 25 seconds left in the game. I could not have happened in 25 seconds." Most of the players of the Lancers felt that Keelan was joking, and that Stojanovic took it seriously. "Players did and joke with each other, but Mike took it seriously," said Ivan Sutovski, a fullback.

Dupont Defeats Cuypers For Canadian Tennis Title

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (UPI) — Laura Dupont today won her first tournament in two years as a pro, defeating Brigitte Cuypers, 6-4, 6-7, 6-1, to claim the \$6,000 women's purse at the Canadian Open tennis tournament. Dupont held a 4-1 edge in the second set before Cuypers mounted a spirited comeback. The South African took three straight games to deadlock the set 4-4, then went on to take the tiebreaker, 7-3. But Dupont, charging the net, put on a stirring rally in the crucial third set, breaking Cuypers in the third and fifth games to take another 4-1 lead. Rain yesterday forced postponement of all outdoor matches, delaying the women's singles final until today and the men's singles final until tomorrow. On Friday, Bjorn Borg advanced to the men's semifinals by defeating Gene Mayer, 6-4, 6-1, and John McEnroe beat Wojtek Fibak, 6-1, 6-3. Neither Borg nor McEnroe has faced a serious challenge in the tournament and neither has lost a set in four rounds. In the semifinals, Borg plays Ivan Lendl, a 19-year-old from Czechoslovakia who advanced by using a blistering serve and forehand to overpower Phil Dent, 7-5, 6-4. McEnroe meets Vitas Gerulaitis, who defeated Paul Kronk, 6-0, 6-1, in a match that was completed to day after being suspended on Friday with Gerulaitis ahead, 2-0. In the women's semifinals, Cuypers eliminated Pam Teeguarden, 6-3, 6-2, to move into the final against Dupont who defeated Diane Desfor, 7-5, 6-4. Borg said he beat Mayer by hitting to tremendous depths on the concrete surface. "I was hitting the ball very deep, better than my usual average," he said.

